FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CEMA PROPOSES ESTABLISHING RELATIONS WITH EEC

AU141621 Paris AFP in English 1617 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Brussels, June 14 (AFP) -- The mainly East Europe Comecon trading group today proposed the establishment of relations with the European Economic Community (EEC), the EEC Commission said.

In a statement, the commission said that Comecon had also proposed a high level meeting for the adoption of a general EEC-Comecon statement.

The proposal was in a letter signed by Comecon Secretary Vyacheslav Sychev handed to EEC Commission President Jacques Delors today by the Polish ambassador to Belgium, Stanislaw Matosek, the statement said.

It is the first official approach by Comecon to the EEC since the two sides broke five-year-old talks in 1980 aimed at a bilateral agreement.

Mr Delors expressed satisfaction at the possibility of resuming dialogue, the statement said. It added that the commission will carry out deep consideration with EEC members governments of the Comecon proposals.

Comecon comprises the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Mongolia, Cuba and Vietnam.

SFRY TO HOST CEMA COMMITTEE MEETING 17-19 JUNE

LD150841 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0130 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, June 15 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia will host for the first time the 32nd regular session of the CMEA Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation, to be held in Belgrade from June 17 to 19.

A Yugoslav delegation will participate as a fully-fledged partner in the debate on the implementation of the general agreement on multilateral cooperation in the development and application of microprocessors, as well as on the implementation of an agreement on the development of industrial robots.

Yugoslavia is not a member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), but it cooperates with this regional organization under a special agreement signed between the Yugoslav Government and CMEA in 1964.

CMEA has ten members - the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Mongolia, Cuba and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

PACT MEMBER-FORCES PLAN JOINT EXERCISE

LD141715 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] The Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces will hold a joint operational tactical exercise in Hungary. According to the yearly training project, the designated staff and troops of the Hungarian People's Army, the USSR Army and the CSSR People's Army will take part in this. The "Danube-85" maneuver will be led by the organs of the Defense Ministry, directed by State Secretary Lieutenant General Lajos Morocz.

ALIA VISITS SEMAN AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE

AU120942 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 12 Jun 85

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Tirana, June 13 (ATA) -- On June 12 before noon, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, comrade Ramiz Alia paid a visit to the agricultural cooperative of Seman in the District of Fier. He was accompanied by the first secretary of the district party committee Comrade Pali Maska and other comrades.

Cooperativists and combine drivers welcome Comrade Ramiz with love who cordially meets with them and takes interest in their work, achievements, health and everything that has to do with their lives.

The cooperativists tell him that they have begun to harvest the production and are optimistic to realise the plan. Wheat this year is better, they say. There are plots where 48 up to 50 quintals per hectare are taken.

When we produce more, Comrade Ramiz says, it means to have a strong economy, but also a stronger defence. Comrade Ramiz Alia leaves them wishing successes in the work and then meets with communists, cadres, specialists of agriculture, young boys and girls of the agricultural cooperative of Seman.

Your coming here Comrade Ramiz, has gladdened old and young in our cooperative, says the chairman of the cooperative and he tells of results of their economy, the perceptible achievement in every field.

Comrade Ramiz takes interest in the development of the other crops and livestock, the yields in milk and meat. For your cooperative, but also for the whole District of Fier, he says, of great importance is the fast rate development of the sector of the livestock, the increase of the production of meat and milk.

We are convinced that you will realise these pledges, Comrade Ramiz Alia says. Your cooperatives have attained great results, but certainly in the future too they will score fresh successes. You yourselves have prepared them, because in the first place you have learned cooperativists, who have elevated their political and ideological, cultural and professional level. The cooperativists know the laws of the development of crops and livestock, they know what to do in order to realise the great tasks they are faced with, because they pertain to science and agrotechnique.

The secretary of the party bureau of the cooperative of Seman tell Comrade Ramiz that the communists fulfil and overfulfil the tasks in the different fronts of production.

Then Comrade Ramiz Alia takes interest in the supply of the families of cooperativists with agricultural and livestock products. We are pleased, Comrade Ramiz says, that the people have been provided well with vegetables, milk and meat. But the demands for livestock products are growing, as the level of the wellbeing of the people is on the increase too. I am convinced that the District of Fier and your cooperatives will carry out with success the tasks they have laid before themselves in the field of livestock, because Fier is a big city with a developed economy and advanced people.

Everyone wants to speak in this warm conversation. An old man says with emotion: "The old and young here in Seman recall Comrade Enver, his words are illuminating our road".

"So it is, Comrade Ramiz says, the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha brought Albania into light, made it as it is today, brought all the blessings to the people. What we have achieved is a good thing, Comrade Ramiz continues, but we should march forward to ensure a further improvement of the life in the future. It is a very good thing that in your cooperatives and in our countryside in general there is a wide development of education, culture and I may say that one of the reasons that we have attained these great results in the field of agriculture is precisely the progress in the field of education, the development of the culture of the people, their greater knowledge.

The party has not and will spare nothing for the education of the people and the development of culture. You, the old people recall the first years. Since 1945 Comrade Enver launched the slogan: "More bread, more culture for the people".

Since that time he put as a condition for the progress of Albania, for the higher level of the people the need of education and culture.

I am very pleased, Comrade Ramiz said in conclusion, with what you told me of your well-being, with the gratitude for the party. I will transmit this joy to the comrades of the Central Committee of the party because all of us rejoice when we see that the tasks are realised and the people live in happiness. I wish you fresh successes, a good work and all the best.

All there wish wholeheartedly: "Long live the party, the Central Committee with you Comrade Ramiz at the head". More warm meetings and heartfelt words. Comrade Ramiz Alia leaves Seman seen off with love by the cooperativists.

After his return from Seman, Comrade Ramiz Alia had a talk with some cadres of the organs of the party, the power, the economy and mass organisations. Comrade Ramiz Alia left Fier District seen off with love by the people and return to Tirana on June 12.

NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR WELCOMED AT AIRPORT

AU140954 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Tirana, June 14 (ATA) -- The newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the French Republic to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Philip Legrain arrived in our country on June 13.

The ambassador was welcomed at the airport by the chief of the Protocol Branch at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Jovan Antoni.

ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV SPEAK AT ECONOMIC MEETING

AU142006 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] On 14 June at Sofia's Lyudmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture an expanded meeting of the party, state, economic, and public aktiv took place. The meeting was attended by members and candidates members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo; Central Committee secretaries; the chairman and bureau members of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission; the secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS]; the members of the BZNS Permanent Board; deputy chairmen of the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the National Assembly; BCP Central Committee department heads [words indistinct], leaders of other central departments; leaders of the central leaderships of the Fatherland Front and the trade unions; directors of state economic trusts, economic combines, and scientific production trusts; chairmen of the executive committees of the okrug people's councils; members of the central leadership of the BZNS; first secretaries of the Komsomol okrug committees; first secretaries of the city party committees; chairmen of the city leaderships of BZNS; chairmen of the okrug industrial unions; chairmen of the okrug agro-industrial complexes; directors of plants; and others. Representatives of the central mass media also attended the meeting.

Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, spoke on the issue of securing the implementation of the plan for the Eighth 5-Year Plan period and worthily greeting the 13th BCP Congress. Comrade Todor Zhivkov read a concluding speech.

COMMUNIQUE ON CAPE VERDE PRESIDENT'S VISIT

AU151525 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Jun 85 pp 1, 6

["Joint Communique on the Official and Friendly Visit to Bulgaria of Aristides Maria Pereira, General Secretary of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde and President of the Republic of Cape Verde"]

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, Aristides Maria Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde [PAICV] and president of the Republic of Cape Verde, made an official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 9 to 12 June 1985.

The eminent guest laid a wreath at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov and paid his respects at the grave of the great son of the Bulgarian people and noted figure of the international communist and workers movement. Aristides Maria Pereira and his entourage visited industrial and agricultural projects and historical and cultural sites in Sofia and the country, and were briefed on the successes the People's Republic of Bulgaria achieved in constructing a developed socialist society.

Official talks took place between Todor Zhivkov and Aristides Maria Pereira. The following officials took part in the talks on the Bulgarian side: Milko Balev, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Mitko Grigorov, member of the BCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the State Council; Khristo Khristov, member of the BCP Central Committee and minister of foreign trade; Velichko Velichkov, first deputy minister of transportation; Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Milan Milanov, aid to Comrade Todor Zhivkov; Yordan Kirov, BCP Central Committee Foreign Policy and International Relations Department deputy head; Rashko Draganov, deputy chairman of the Central Council of the National Agro-Industrial Union; and Vladimir Atanasov, Bulgarian ambassador to the Republic of Cape Verde.

The following officials took part in the talks on the Cape Verde side: Silvino Manuel da Luz, member of the Political Commission of the National Council of the PAICV and minister of foreign affairs; Alvaro Tavares, member of the National Council of the PAICV and ambassador to the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Jose Eduardo Barbosa, member of the National Council and director of the Information Department of the PAICV; Timoteo Tavares, member of the National Council of the PAICV and adjutant to the president; Antonio Lima, ambassador; Severino Almeida, director of political issues at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Nuno Paris, expert of the State Secretariat on Cooperation and Planning; Jose Lobo, aide to the president; Antonion Tavares, economist at the State Secretariat on Trade and Tourism; and Fausto Martines, expert in the Directorate of Urbanization.

During their talks Todor Zhivkov and Aristides Maria Pereira briefed each other on the situation in their countries and parties and on the accomplishment of the present tasks. They reviewed the state of bilateral relations and adopted measures for their expansion and strengthening. The most topical international issues were discussed.

Todor Zhivkov briefed Aristides Maria Pereira on the successes attained by the Bulgarian people in constructing a developed socialist society, on the work of successfully implementing the Eighth 5-Year Plan for Bulgaria's socioeconomic development, on the preparations for the 13th BCP Congress, and on the constructive foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria that aims at strengthening peace, security, and cooperation in Europe and the world and at adopting effective measures on disarmament, especially in the nuclear zone. He briefed the guest on the concrete initiatives of the Bulgarian state for turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone and a zone of peace, security, good-neighborliness, and cooperation.

Aristides Maria Pereira highly evaluated the comprehensive successes achieved by the Bulgarian people under the BCP leadership in constructing a developed socialist society. He praised the consistent peace-loving foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the Balkans. Noting the BCP's and Bulgaria's active support for the African peoples' struggle for liberation, he expressed warm gratitude for their assistance to the struggle of the people of Cape Verde for national independence and strengthening the country's economy.

The distinguished guest briefed the general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the positive results achieved by the people of Cape Verde in the struggle against the drought that has engulfed the country, and on the efforts being made to overcome underdevelopment and to construct a progressive and socially just society, without exploitation of man by man. Aristides Maria Pereira spoke of the successes of the PAICV in implementing the decisions of its second congress and on the important tasks being accomplished in the preparation of the second national development plan. He also outlined the basic principles of his country's foreign policy aimed at protecting world peace and strengthening the unity of the African peoples in the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid.

Todor Zhivkov praised the efforts of the people of Cape Verde and the significant results achieved in the struggle against drought and desertification, and in solving the country's economic development problems and constructing a new progressive and socially just society. He positively evaluated the consistently nonaligned foreign policy of the Republic of Cape Verde, and more specifically its contribution to strengthening security and developing cooperation in Africa and the world.

During their talks Todor Zhivkov and Aristides Maria Pereira reviewed the relations of friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Cape Verde and stressed the necessity of expanding and developing these relations in the interest of the two peoples. The two leaders stressed the significance of the relations between the BCP and the PAICV for successfully developing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in various areas, and expressed willingness to further expand and strengthen their relations on the basis of the common goals. In this context they discussed concrete measures on creating the necessary contractual-legal basis for further developing bilateral relations in the political, cultural, economic, and scientific-technological areas.

The following documents were signed during the visit: A protocol on cooperation between the BCP and the PAICV for 1986-1987; a trade agreement; an agreement on economic and scientific-technological cooperation; an agreement on maritime trade transportation; an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation; and a plan on cultural and scientific cooperation for 1985-1987.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Aristides Maria Pereira, general secretary of the PAICV and president of the Republic of Cape Verde, discussed the international situation and noted with satisfaction the similarity of the two sides' opinions on the basic problems facing mankind today.

The two leaders expressed deep concern over international tension, created as a result of the arms race and the increase in hotbeds of conflict, provoked by imperialism. They also condemned the plans for the militarization of space as especially dangerous for peace, security, and mankind's fate.

During the talks the two leaders stressed the necessity of curbing the arms race and adopting effective disarmament measures to prevent nuclear catastrophe. In this context they stressed the lessons of World War II in which victory was achieved as a result of the unity of action of antifascists throughout the world.

The importance of the socialist countries' peace initiatives was stressed, and it was noted that those initiatives are a positive contribution to world peace and international security and cooperation.

The two countries welcomed the joint initiative of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden on limiting and eliminating nuclear weapons, included in the recently published New Delhi Declaration.

The conviction was expressed that disarmament and solving the other problems facing mankind can be achieved only by an honest and effective dialogue that will take the interests of all countries into consideration and will be based upon the principles of equality and equal security.

The two sides expressed their great interest in the success of the Geneva talks between the USSR and the United States in accordance with the agreement reached on the subject matter and goals of the talks. They consider it vitally important that these talks result in concrete and mutually acceptable measures for stopping the arms race on earth, preventing the arms race in space, and on eliminating nuclear arsenals in the final account.

The general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the general secretary of the PAICV and president of the Republic of Cape Verde stressed that the creation of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world would represent an effective step toward detente and strengthening confidence and international security.

In this context Aristides Maria Pereira expressed support for the initiatives of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

The two leaders pointed out that reaching progress in the area of disarmament will release great financial, human, and other resources that could be used for the purpose of socioeconomic, scientific-technological, and cultural development of all peoples, and especially of the developing countries' peoples.

Todor Zhivkov and Aristides Maria Pereira noted with satisfaction the efforts of the African states aimed at strengthening their unity in the struggle for the final elimination of colonialism, against neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid, and for protecting world peace. In this context they stressed the important role of the OAU in this struggle, as well as in the struggle for defending the specific interests of the African peoples.

They also expressed their deep concern over the continuing disastrous drought in many regions of Africa and stressed the necessity for international solidarity with the efforts of the African peoples in their struggle to achieve self-sufficiency in food.

They decisively condemned the aggressive and subversive actions of the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, aimed against the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola, the People's Republic of Mozambique, and the other Frontline States. Todor Zhivkov and Aristides Maria Pereira confirmed their full support for the national liberation struggle of the people of Namibia under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization -- its only legal representative, and demanded total and immediate implementation of the UN Security Council's 1978 Resolution 435. In this context the two sides rejected the attempts of Pretoria to impose a "provisional administration" in Windhoek, with the aim of postponing the granting of real independence to Namibia. They expressed support and solidarity with the struggle of the people of the Republic of South Africa, under the leadership of the African National Congress, against the apartheid regime.

The two leaders also discussed the dangerous state of affairs in various tense areas of the world and expressed their unreserved solidarity with the struggle of all peoples for national independence and social progress.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Cape Verde stressed the importance of the Nonaligned Movement as an important factor in international relations, and noted its expanding role in the struggle for preventing the arms race, for disarmament, for detente and strengthening world peace, for equal international cooperation against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid, against all attempts of aggression and interference in the internal affairs of states, and for strict observation of international law.

The two leaders denounced the use of economic assistance in order to apply political pressure and interfere in the internal affairs of states. They confirmed the irrevocable right of all peoples to dispose of their national wealth as they see fit and declared their support for fundamentally restructuring international economic relations on a just and democratic basis. In this context they stressed the importance of creating the necessary conditions for establishing a new economic international order, primarily for the developing countries, and explicitly advocated initiating global negotiations within the framework of the United Nations.

Todor Zhivkov and Aristides Maria Pereira expressed their satisfaction with the atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding during the talks, and with the political results achieved that will strengthen and expand the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Aristides Maria Pereira, general secretary of the PAICV and president of the Republic of Cape Verde, expressed his warm gratitude for the cordial hospitality extended to him and for the Bulgarian people's sincere expression of friendship for the people of Cape Verde. He invited Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to visit the Republic of Cape Verde. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be determined through diplomatic channels.

AFGHAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

AU161526 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] A delegation of the Afghan-Bulgarian Friendship Society led by its chairman, Sarwar Mangal, deputy chiarman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee of Afghanistan, visited Bulgaria from 10 to 16 June. Sarwar Mangal was received by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The Afghan guest had talks with three deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers: Andrey Lukanov; Georgi Yordanov, chairman of the Committee for Culture; and Stanish Bonev, chairman of the State Planning Committee.

Sarwar Mangal also met Toncho Chakurov, minister of metallurgy, and Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade. A plan on cooperation between the Bulgarian-Afghan and Afghan-Bulgarian friendship societies for 1985-86 was signed. The plan was signed by Ivan Prumov, chairman of the Central Cooperative Union and chairman of the Bulgarian-Afghan Friendship Society; and by Sarwar Mangal chairman of the Afghan-Bulgarian Friendship Society.

Agreement Signed

AU141854 Sofia BTA in English 1755 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Sofia, June 14 (BTA) -- Today, the chairmen of the Bulgaria-Afghanese Friendship Society and the chairman of the Afghanese-Bulgarian Friendship Society, Mr. Ivan Prumov and Mr. Sarwar Mangal signed a plan for cooperation between the two societies for the current year and for next year.

The new document, which is aimed at promoting the relations between the two countries, reflects the desire of the two societies to attract new members, to promote cooperation between groups of workers. The two organizations will continue to contribute to the development of the friendship between the two peoples and will help stimulate the cultural and economic relations. The two societies will aid the joint Bulgaro-Afghanese Cooperative Society, which has its seat in Kabul.

ARTICLE REVEALS, CRITICIZES GASOLINE SHORTAGE

AU170746 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 14 Jun 85 p 3

[Yuri Stefanov article: "Is There No Fuel or Has Somebody Not Done His Work?"]

[Text] There is no gasoline in the capital. More specifically, there is a shortage of 93 octane gasoline, the most sought after and used fuel.

At most filling stations there are announcements saying there is no 93 octane gasoline. There are long lines of cars in front of those stations that still have the gasoline.

Such a shortage cannot pass without comment. Two theories are circulating among drivers. According to the first, the gasoline has disappeared because of problems related to its import from the producing countries. Others see signs indicating a forthcoming price increase. It was only natural to seek an answer from Petrol State Economic Trust. We got in touch with Kostadin Gyuzelev, head of the Organization of the Activity of Bases and Gasoline Stations Department.

Neither of these two theories corresponds with the truth. The reason is far simpler: The Burgas Oil-Chemical Combine is not supplying the contracted quantities of 93 octane gasoline. Thousands of tons of this gasoline have not been supplied throughout the country, and it has been a week since the capital has received even 1 liter. This is the situation throughout the country.

We called the Ministry of Chemical Industry. It turned out that only one person in the entire ministry deals with the issues of gasoline, and only he can give us information. Unfortunately the employee in question was out to lunch. When we called again after an hour and a half, we were requested to identify ourselves. Only then did they tell us that the employee responsible for gasoline has left for Burgas. Maybe in order to hear why the oil-chemical combine was not fulfilling its obligations....

Instead of hanging a sign saying "No gasoline" at the filling stations, would it not be more appropriate to hang a list with the names of the people who have not done their work?

FILIPOV ATTENDS RAZGRAD BCP COMMITTEE MEETING

AU161758 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] On 16 June Comrade Grisha Filipov took part in a joint meeting of the Razgrad Okrug BCP Committee Bureau and the Razgrad Okrug People's Council Executive Committee.

Comrade Grisha Filipov positively evaluated the work performed in the okrug to master the new theoretical postulates and practical approaches of Comrade Todor Zhivkov. He spoke on the necessity of fully utilizing agricultural produce and uncovering all reserves for increasing productivity in other branches. He stressed that the Ninth 5-Year Plan must become a program for developing the scientific-technological revolution in the Ludogorie region.

Comrade Grisha Filipov was briefed on technological modernization in the okrug's pharmaceutical and food industries and in agriculture.

LUKANOV-LED ECONOMIC DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PPR

AU151603 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Jun 85 p 2

[Text] On 12 June a Bulgarian economic delegation led by Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-Polish Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, departed for the PPR.

The delegation will visit the Poznan International Fair.

Jan Gajda, charge d'affaires at the Polish Embassy in Sofia, was among those who saw the delegation off at the airport.

OFFICIAL CRITICIZES NATO STANCE ON ARMS TALKS

AU131301 Paris AFP in English 1251 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Vienna, June 13 [AFP] -- Czechoslovakia today citicized the North Atlantic Treaty Organization for dragging its feet in negotiations here with Warsaw Pact nations on reducing conventional arms in central Europe.

Ludek Handl, chief Czechoslovak negotiator, said Warsaw Pact nations were still waiting for NATO's answer to a Soviet proposal made last February 14, calling for troop reductions of 13,000 U.S. soldiers and 20,000 Soviet soldiers.

NATO said at the last round of Mutual Balanced Force Reduction (MBFR) talks here May 23 that it was carefully studying the offer.

One of the conflicts in the 12-year MBFR talks has been how to count troop reductions. NATO has offered on-site verification, which the Warsaw bloc has been hesitant to accept, charging this was espionage in disguise.

Mr. Handl said "the socialist countries did not deny or downgrade the significance of verification measures but opposed any exaggeration of their role and using them as an excuse for a lack of readiness to negotiate on the substance of the matter."

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON ILO ACTIVITY AT CONFERENCE

Delegate States Dissatisfaction

LD122224 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Viliam Kozik, secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions and the Czechoslovak delegate at the 71st ILO General Conference, expressed dissatisfaction with the recent activity of the organization. The main reason for this evaluation is contained in the socialist countries' statement submitted to the session. This document calls for an intensified effort by the organization in the struggle to limit the arms buildup and for disarmament, and recalls the lessons of World War II. Viliam Kozik also pointed out that some forces within the ILO framework grossly interfere in the internal affairs of Poland.

Boda on 'Reactionary' Pressure

LD132217 Prague CTK in English 1947 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Geneva June 13 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Minister of Labour and Social Affairs Miloslav Boda noted at the 71st Conference of the International Labour Organization (ILO) today that reactionary forces in the organization have been escalating their pressure to preserve the one-sided conception of the tripartite order based on the capitalist socialist system.

The Czechoslovak representative noted that in the 66 years since the ILO inception the membership of the organization has grown and states of different social systems have become ILO members. Forces which refuse to take this into account are not concerned about a better future of the workers but about their monopoly status in the ILO in order to be able to abuse the organization for ideological attacks on socialist countries.

This stand is the main obstacle in the effort to change the structure of the organization, Miloslav Boda noted. The socialist countries' endeavour for greater democracy of the ILO structure has been wrecked for years by the absurd resistance of the leadership of the employer group which refuses to admit that not only private enterprise exists in the world but that public and state enterprises have the decisive role in national development in many countries.

Social order must be evaluated according to results achieved by particular countries in ensuring the basic right of the workers, the right to work. The socialist countries are the only ones to have completely removed unemployment. The possibilities of workers' assertion in the economic and social life are very balanced thanks to the socialist social system, planning and full employment.

Miloslav Boda stressed that the common denominator of the problems of the ILO is its abuse for attacks on the socialist countries, gross discrimination of officials representing other than private sectors, violation of the principle of ILO universality and enforcement of the ideology of capitalism. This situation has led the socialist countries to submit the joint declaration on the situation in the ILO, Miloslav Boda noted.

BULGARIA'S DOYNOV DISCUSSES ECONOMIC COOPERATION

AU131331 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Jun 85 p 2

[Text] Plzen (CTK) -- Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and minister of machine building of the Bulgarian People's Republic, who is paying a working visit to the CSSR, toured the Skoda enterprise in Plzen yesterday. He was accompanied by Eduard Saul, CSSR minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering. Petur Danailov, ambassador of the Bulgarian People's Republic to the CSSR, was also present. The guests were welcomed at the general directorate by Josef Kratochvil, technical director of the Skoda concern, who informed them about the organizational structure and the production program. Afterwards they inspected the plant's manufacturing nuclear reactors and turbines. In the afternoon Ministers Eduard Saul and Ognyan Doynov assessed the fulfillment of the tasks of the 24th session of the Czechoslovak-Bulgarian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation in Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering. They also determined measures aimed at developing and deepening that cooperation in the next 5 years.

Protocol Signed on Talks

LD122011 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Today in Prague Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the federal government, received Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and minister of machine building. In their conversation they informed one another about the main tasks of the national economy that are being given attention by both countries in preparing the 5-year plans for 1986-90. The two representatives praised the results achieved in the development of mutual economic cooperation and stressed the need to enrich this cooperation from both sides with new topics ensuing from real and forecast domestic needs and development tendencies in the world economy.

A protocol was signed in Prague today with the Bulgarian guest on the results of the talks. The ceremony was attended by Comrades Milos Jakes, Josef Haman, and other representatives.

HONECKER ADDRESSES CONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE

LD141840 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1438 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 17 Jun (ADN) -- Here is the text of Erich Honecker's closing speech to the Eighth Construction Conference:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers, I would like to convey to you warmest congratulations on the excellence of the Eighth Construction Conference. I combine these congratulations with my greetings to you and all construction workers in our Republic who, wherever they operate, make an outstanding contribution through their achievements to the strengthening of the GDR and to the safeguarding of peace.

The address by Comrade Wolfgang Junker, the discussion, and the construction exhibition give a vivid picture of the huge transformations that have taken place here in housing construction, industrial construction, and the construction of community facilities since the Seventh Construction Conference. Production has become linked even more closely with science. This is a great step forward and it is a good foundation for completing tasks set by our party and government, and by you for the construction industry in preparing for the 11th SED Congress. On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the GDR I would like to thank you for your great pledges for the 11th congress.

Every action that strengthens socialism is more than ever an action that preserves peace, and this is our paramount concern. The 12th FDJ Conference met in this hall before the Eighth Construction Conference. As you see, the "blueshirts" are also represented in great numbers among the participants at our present discussion. They have helped shape the optimistic and responsibly-minded atmosphere of your conference. For young people there can be nothing finer, nothing better than to bear the banner of the revolutionary achievements of our century across the threshold of the year 2000.

You, the construction workers, are already creating the buildings that will shape the lives of many generations, their accommodation, and their work. Young people and construction workers in particular are concerned with a peaceful future. Nothing is more important today than to defend peace and preserve it lastingly. The invaluable assets produced by civilization must not be allowed to be destroyed in the inferno of a nuclear conflagration. Arisen from ruins, our GDR must continue to steadily blossom and flourish. We devote all our strength to this in our work, in the struggle for the strengthening of socialism and the preservation of peace.

We proceed along our path in an inseparable fraternal alliance with the USSR, which brings its great international authority to bear and continually undertakes fresh efforts to free the peoples of this earth from the threat of a nuclear war. During my meeting with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, both sides emphasized that the most urgent task was ending the arms race on earth and preventing it from being extended to space. The GDR contributes its full potential ensuring this. At no time will the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries allow military-strategic superiority to be gained by the United States and NATO. Above all, the strength of our alliance -- we should never forget this -- has made it possible to prevent the outbreak of a new conflagration over 4 decades. It is our firm conviction that this will be ensured in the future, too, if all peace-loving forces of the earth act in unison.

The peoples expect that at the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States, a new round of which has started, everything will be done to achieve positive results in line with the agreements reached on the content and aim of these negotiations.

Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals, which we wholeheartedly support, create favorable preconditions for this. As is known, they provide for a freeze on nuclear arsenals, prevention of the militarization of space and, by means of concrete steps, the reduction of nuclear weapons and finally their total elimination.

The peoples would welcome it as a sign of hope if, as proposed by the USSR recently, a moratorium were to be introduced by the nuclear powers on all nuclear weapons testing beginning 6 August 1985, the 40th anniversary of the dropping of the nuclear bomb on Hiroshima, or at an earlier date. The Moscow appeal to the peoples, parliaments, and governments of all countries to work together in building a peaceful future for mankind is spoken from the heart and meets with our active support. We stand by our word that war shall never again emanate from GDR territory, but rather peace, and that in view of the threat of a new world war, in view of imperialist over-arming, peace must be fought for now more than ever. The heavens, I would like to stress this once again here, must not become a forecourt to hell.

The activity of construction workers in the GDR is determined by the course of the main task in the unity of economic and social policy, which we have been unerringly implementing since the Eighth SED Congress. It requires an improved performance from the economy. The way toward this is shown by the economic strategy of our party for the eighties, which has proven itself and which also corresponds to the necessities of life in the forthcoming period. More and more, comprehensive intensification determines the unified action of our party, the trade unions, the and all social forces in our country. The discussion at this conference has again made us aware of this. We remain on this path. We are marching onward to the bright future of communism. We adhere to this. Even in the computer age, the human being with his work, his capabilities and, we must not forget, his needs, remains at the center of all that happens.

The social foundations for further economic and social development have been firmly and durably laid in our Republic. The socialist planned economy, the functional principle of democratic centralism, and the organization of the economy along the lines of combines and their enterprises have proven themselves. This similarly applies for the agriculture producer cooperatives (LPG), the publicly owned farms (VEG), and the forms of their cooperation. Much positive impetus comes from the current evaluation of performances. All these prerequisites make it possible, in our view, to achieve, on the path of intensification, a high growth in performance. As has been said, this is not merely a question of growth but of considerable rates of increase in net production and in labor productivity and a substantial reduction of all forms of investment and prime costs.

With their positive results, the years that lie behind us have shown that our socialist economic system functions. In the context of the necessities before us. our economic system is being steadily developed further. Thus the coming challenges, whose influence we in no way underestimate, will find us not unprepared. It is necessary to use the time up to the 11th SED Congress to determine the tasks that will better help us move forward and to start solving them. In so doing, in the future also, it is fundamental to all our plans to continue the course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy, and to thus improve in stages the material and cultural level of all citizens.

Continuity is particularly important for construction workers; after all, they are implementing the most essential and, at the same time, probably the finest task in this area, our housing construction program. As is known, the Eighth SED Congress laid with its resolutions the foundations for this, and this has subsequently been worked out for the period until 1990. With this mighty investment in the future, our party allowed itself to be guided by the significance due to solution of the housing issue as a social problem.

Since the planned homes went up in increasing numbers, often in completely new streets, residential areas and parts of towns, since modernization and maintenance rose steeply, again and again it has been proven how much all this means for the lives of people, for the look of our towns and villages, for the loveliness of our homeland, our fatherland. We have rightly made the housing construction program the main issue of our sociopolitical program. It will remain so in the future also.

Neither the level of performances these aims demanded, nor the strong influence of their results could have been imagined 15 years ago. If we add to this the plan targets for 1985, then 2.4 million homes have been created since 1971. Of these, 1,569,000 were newly built and 832,600 modernized. This has improved living conditions for more than 7 million citizens. Thus at the end of this year the GDR will have a stock of 6.9 million homes. This corresponds approximately to the number of households, whereas there are still differences between the territories. With more than 400 homes per 1,000 inhabitants and an average of 26 square meters of living space per person, an internationally noteworthy level will be reached. This is all the more valid since at the same time the portion of well equipped homes has been considerably increased.

Since there are stable low rents in our country, an extraordinary social effectiveness in housing construction is ensured. With regard to the provision of residential areas with social establishments for the citizens, for the bringing up and education of children, the GDR occupies a leading position in the world. That is the balance sheet after 15 years. Much in housing construction has fundamentally changed, much remains to be done. After this conference one can say that we are in the process of doing it. In order to point the way towards this for all the citizens of the GDR, we have arranged today that tomorrow all contributions to the discussion will be printed in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND.

We have made good progress because the party has always set clear targets. Once involved in the economic plans, their realization became a fundamental issue for the builders, and moreover for very many citizens of our Republic. So far we have spent more than 260 billion marks for this whole program, for the actual housing construction itself, the necessary economic advance payments, and management of the housing stock. This proves our economic ability to perform and is unshakably linked to its growth, which is taking place as a result of intensification. Otherwise, all this would not have been possible. On the other hand, the experiences represented at your conference show visibly that housing construction, just as the construction sector as a whole, reaches the right tempo only when one is consistently guided by the demanding targets of intensification. This also applies particularly to the future with its new demands.

In the 1986-1990 5-Year Plan, which we are currently preparing, a further 1 million homes are to be newly built or reconstructed. As a result of this, the living conditions for a further 3 million people will be significantly improved. In this way a new, significant step will be made toward solving the housing question as a social problem by 1990.

At the same time, further community facilities are being built. In the complex home construction program we are creating homes and improving the social and cultural care of the citizens, and we are improving conditions for the development of children and young people. By 1990, we plan to build new or reconstruct over 10,000 classrooms, around 750 school gymnasiums, over 90,000 kindergarten places, 40,000 creche places, 2,400 jobs in out-patient medical and dental stations, and 18,000 places in youth clubs. Almost 19,000 places are to be created in homes for the aged and nursing homes.

These are efforts that stand up to scrutiny. They are an expression of the dynamic development of our economy.

Our home construction program has a deep social content. It is aimed at satisfying people's basic requirements of life. For this we must continue to build speedily, effectively, and with high quality. It is worth working, worth fighting for this.

As I have already said, the exhibition being held to mark this conference, which we visited yesterday, gives an impressive picture of the great strength of the GDR building industry. To reduce what was exhibited there to a single phrase, it shows the high-quality, economic, and rational construction work being done for the well-being of the people. The great effectiveness of the work, the good quality of the execution of the construction are and remain decisive for the social effectiveness of what is being built, including its pleasing architectural form.

The models for the center of Berlin, largely to be completed by 1990, and those of the Bezirke cities make clear the friendly, varied pictures presented by our towns and residential areas. They reflect to an increasing extent the new quality of socialist construction. It is also clear that this great social, cultural, and historical achievement only grows in the soil of high labor productivity, careful use of energy and materials, and everything available to us. You have rightly placed at the forefront of your tasks the need to take the best achievements as a yardstick and to use comparison as a method of achieving the best everywhere.

Also being shown is the way in which the intellectual potential embodied in the knowledge and skill of the researchers, architects and project planners, construction managers, and above all the construction workers themselves is being used to create new rationalization and automation solutions that can be measured against the highest international standards. It is of the greatest significance that the combines and enterprises in the construction industry are now developing more comprehensively the construction of rationalization equipment and using it for all decisive sectors of work. This applies particularly to the use of computerized planning and building preparation (CAD/CAM) and to the easing of heavy physical work and its more productive implementation, as we have been able to see in the example of the technological line for roof tiling work. It is good that this rationalization, as master craftsman Wolfgang Stopp convincingly explained yesterday, does not stop outside the workshop, and that the crafts are also working out rational productive methods to contribute to ensuring the well-being of the people. This deserves in every respect the support of the local organs.

From the comprehensive rationalization and targeted implementation of solutions involving automation in line with the latest scientific discoveries grows the strength that makes it possible to complete the great home construction program and the increasing construction tasks in strengthening the material and technical basis of the GDR economy, and at the same time improve the quality of the work and create a more varied architectural urban picture.

The capital of the GDR occupies a central place in our home construction program. In 1945 large parts of Berlin were in ruins. Today the development of the GDR's capital symbolizes the peace policy of our socialist state. From the ruins have grown a flourishing city in which from 1971 to 1985 248,051 homes were built. Home construction in its new dimensions has brought into being a large city district, Berlin-Marzahn. In it there are -- anticipating the 1985 plan targets -- 57,000 homes, with 166,600 citizens living there. A further extensive, complex home construction project is being carried out in Berlin-Hohenschoenhausen. A new part of the city is coming into being. At the same time, many newly modernized homes are being created in all parts of the city, and particularly in the traditional workers' areas such as Prenzlauer Berg, Friedrichshain, and Berlin-Mitte. In the city center we have also reconstructed valuable historic buildings. In this way our socialist Berlin has also continuously increased its attraction to many visitors from throughout the world.

The GDR capital is there for the whole Republic and provides concentrated expression of the great political, social, and economic achievements of socialism in our country. At the same time, Berlin is the work of the entire Republic. This is shown by the achievements of the construction workers from the various Bezirke and above all the "FDJ Initiative -- Berlin." As is known, each republic has a long-term program, and at the same time clear responsibility, for certain interrelated building complexes in the capital, and this is a good thing. Its trademark vouches for the quality of what it builds. The various characteristics of construction workers from all parts of the country have made the profile of the city more colorful. New ideas have taken shape in it. The architecture has become more varied. Berlin can only gain from all this. When, for example, people say: "Neubrandenburg workers built here" or "Karl-Marx-Stadt workers" and they feel at home in their apartments, then they will feel all the more closely linked with the pulsating life of the Republic.

Now we are starting to complete the rough outlines of socialist Berlin. The Politburo has decided that in housing construction in the GDR capital in the period 1986-90, 117,000 homes will be newly built, 47,000 apartments will be modernized, and the necessary community facilities will be created.

We pay special attention to inner-city housing construction and to reconstruction. Even in the center of the city, new housing complexes will arise: in the Marx-Engels forum, at Ernst-Thaelmann Park, in connection with the development of the Friedrichstrasse/Otto Grotewohl Strasse section, and in other important thoroughfares. Moreover, underdeveloped urban sites will be utilized, a practice that is already having a beneficial effect today. In this way we are economically using land and are doing the best we can for the profile of Berlin.

The tempo of the complex housing construction in Berlin, especially in further development of the city center, has already clearly increased. With what has already been achieved and what is still emerging, the capital of the GDR will present itself worthily at the 750th anniversary celebrations.

Everywhere in the towns and parishes of the GDR it is worthwhile to use for housing construction everything that is worth being preserved. This is completely in the spirit of comprehensive intensification. Modernization makes it possible for homes to arise that can be favorably compared with a newly built home and in which people feel good. In the future, housing construction will be more strongly concentrated in the inner-city areas through new building work as well as the modernization of what is available. Of course, it is necessary to make reasonable, perspicacious decisions on the reconstruction or possible demolition of old building structures.

This whole process is in the interests of the citizens and also serves the economy. Construction work, indeed precisely construction work, must be permeated with comprehensive intensification; it carries great economic weight and influences many economic processes. On the one hand, this must manifest itself in the reduction of construction costs, and on the other hand in longer use of the building structures. We support not only maintaining quality at a higher tempo of construction but improving it. As is known, there is more to building homes than just erecting four walls. For this reason one should never lose sight of the fact that one can speak of a home being ready only when the whole house is functional in every respect.

More attention should also be paid to the so called "surroundings," that is, paths, roads, and gardens, being ready at the time of the handing over of buildings. Months should not pass, and certainly not years, before the occupiers can reach their homes without "getting their feet dirty," as they say. What is being addressed here is the responsibility of the local organs and in some respect the initiatives of the citizens themselves.

Too frequently it takes too long until department stores or spaces for retail establishments are used. Yet every unit incorporates valuable fixed assets that ought not to lie idle. Everything has two sides: effective construction and economic use. Each person who bears responsibility here must face it to the full, whether he is involved with combines in the construction sector, local housing management, the retail trade, or the local councils.

Today it is part of the communal life of the citizens that people work together to maintain homes, houses, and park facilities, to keep them clean, and to make them more beautiful. Taken all in all, in so doing work worth thousands of millions is being rendered and maintained. At the same time such initiatives promote the sense of belonging and the awareness of social responsibility. It is just as essential to use the available living space better and to intensively manage it, from which a substantial task presents itself to the county, town, and parish councils. When homes temporarily stand empty as a result of moving or reconstruction, this period of time should be kept to a minimum. Homes must be used again; the sooner the better. It is also necessary to ensure that homes that have been used in ways other than originally intended again serve as living quarters.

With 220 billion marks our housing stock incorporates a significant portion of our national wealth and requires careful attention and maintenance. Even more must happen in this area. Much responsibility is borne in this sector by Kreise construction enterprises, and also by private construction craftsmen. Faster and more thorough attention should be paid to the rule touched upon in the discussion that it is substantiallly cheaper to remove a small shortcoming immediately than to wait until it becomes an extensive reconstruction job.

Good examples can also be generalized in this respect too. It is in the interests of the citizens, as it is for all of society, to conscientiously care for our housing stock. And this means, not least, to respect the work of the construction workers who created these assets. Thus, in our country housing construction is a many-sided social process. It is quite rightly regarded as a public matter in which everyone takes active part to the best of his ability and consideration. And we will keep it that way in the future also.

One should certainly not estimate any less the responsibility that our construction sector bears for the implementation of investments. Many other partners are addressed in this context together with the construction workers. To thoroughly prepare planned projects, to put them into operation on schedule, and to use them in the best possible way is a question, in the last analysis, for all of society. Even the person issuing the order to a large extent decides with the project about expenditure and results and thus also about effective use of the construction workers. To then complete the project site-by-site, effectively, and on time, one must simply consider this a matter for the republic that is of greatest importance for the strengthening of its economic power.

Investments must serve intensively extended reproduction, and thus accelerate economic growth. The decisive factor, then, is the quality of the project; but to a constantly increasing extent, new products with better performance indicators should be introduced into production and manufactured in large quantities. What is being addressed here, is primarily the use of the most modern technologies. All the main targets of our economic development are indissolubly linked with the investments, whether it is now a question of ensuring the supply of energy and raw materials or realizing the great projects of refining raw material or developing consumer goods for the provision of the population and for export.

The most effective investment is for the most part the modernization of existing fixed assets. It is in this spirit that in the production sector the major portion of resources is used for investment towards rationalization.

In this we have already reached the notable share of 55 percent, which is to be further extended.

Comprehensive intensification, I would like to emphasize once more, requires investing not in addition to existing machinery, plant, and buildings but in close connection with them. The existing resources above all must be used more effectively. Only in this way will we be using investments in accordance with the great demands on the accumulation capacity of the economy.

The planning of investment must therefore be approached in a new way. Especially in this area it is necessary to achieve the best possible result with the lowest expenditure. This makes it necessary to realize plans in the shortest possible periods. Concerning the shortening of construction periods, much has already been achieved, but the law of the economy of time presses inexorably toward a further acceleration. We know that this presupposes a level of work organization and discipline that demands a lot of the combines and enterprises. Rationalization investment with relatively low building costs, where existing buildings can be used, calls for inventiveness and initiative. The valuation of performance according to net production stimulates the combines and enterprises to realize such complicated plans without great consumption of materials.

Investments always take place on the territory of a community or town, a Kreis or a Bezirk. The course of an investment is linked with many questions, for which the local organs of the state power bear great and immediate responsibility. These are duties that affect the implementation of interests affecting all of society, and for that reason they must in the case of each project be fulfilled in such a way that the project can begin on schedule.

The consistency with which the combines and enterprises of your branch of industry have been guided by our party's economic strategy for the eighties has contributed decisively to the positive balance in our building industry. And that is how it should be. The demands of comprehensive intensification exclude no one. It is necessary everywhere to increase labor productivity faster and to achieve an even greater tempo in production growth, as in the reduction of unit energy and material consumption.

For this it is necessary to use the fixed assets as well as possible. The yardsticks apply to everyone; they result from objective necessities. First is to do everything to ensure that the latest findings of science and technology are used economically and so that the effectiveness and quality of production can be raised rapidly. This orientation stems from our economy's transition to intensively expanded reproduction and applies in the long term.

The work that construction workers do is not easy. Every day they achieve great performances, even when weather conditions are difficult, in all kinds of weather, as the expression is. This deserves and receives great respect from all of society.

It was not easy to reach the present state of affairs and it will not really be easy in the future, just as there are in general no easy ways to meet economic and social demands. Always one proceeds from what has been achieved and calculates the next steps according to the higher demands of the future. The experiences of the best can help in mastering them, and the best are those people who match the highest international standards. It is to generalize their methods that we make use of comparative performance appraisals. That was stated very clearly in the discussion.

From these points of view, we welcome all that was said at your conference on the better use of labor time, on the more careful handling of materials, on the reduction of costs, and on the battle against losses and waste.

At each building site we need firm orderliness and clear organization. An employee supply system that functions well is, of course, included in this.

The construction scientists, architects, project planners, construction engineers, and site engineers must make a great contribution to good and economical construction work. With great attention we heard yesterday the interesting contribution by Professor Dr Fritsche, president of the GDR Building Academy. What was said here about the results and basic directions of the Building Academy's work shows in an exemplary way that scientific principles and applied research in this area are directed at solutions that directly serve the well-being of people and make possible high economic results in production. At the same time the discussion showed how science is increasingly permeating the work of the combines and enterprises of the construction sector. Modern construction science today is a decisive factor in intensively extended reproduction of the construction sector of the GDR, and this will assert itself in the future even more. When Professor Fritsche commented that the contribution of the Building Academy is determined by achieving high social effectiveness in construction work with convincing quality and with a simultaneous reduction in expenditure, then one can only support such a position.

The work of the Building Academy is permeated with the demands made today and in the future on economic capability. For this it is indicative that the most important tasks are worked out and solved in closest cooperation with the construction section combines and enterprises. It is a contributing factor here that clear and calculable targets are set and the work placed on the basis of economic relations between the Building Academy and the combines and enterprises. Construction science for the well-being of the people and with high economic yield is already a reality in our Republic, a force that brings us forward and that we will purposefully develop further.

With the project, and construction technology, decisions are made on the quality and economy of the building, and also on its social effectiveness.

Science and production will increasingly permeate each other in the construction sector. For this reason the planning work and construction technology must depend on modern computer technology. We intend to make use of more comprehensive modern technical means in the interests of rationalization and acceleration of the planning processes. The activity of the project planners will then be even more productive and creative. They will have more leeway in which to develop the most effective variants and make their architecture more interesting.

It is now possible to better unite industrial construction, which is the main basis for housing construction on a massive scale, with a more varied architectural format in urban development. This affects the planning and layout of residential complexes just as it does the details, such as the little cafe on the corner, the little pub, the attractive book stall, and the friendly clubroom. Here we need even faster progress. The competition of ideas should create good solutions more quickly. Indeed, young architect collectives and project planners should be made interested and involved in this. It is everywhere necessary to give effective and creative constructive construction work more scope than before.

In the unified reproduction process of the construction sector combines, all the work will be permeated more strongly than ever by the economical application of modern science and technology. Everywhere one should consider what might still be done for this, and how work can be organized in a better and more rational way. As your discussion showed, the collectives of the building workers are ready for this, and now it is a question of drawing from the economic strategy of our party and from the results of this conference specific conclusions for one's personal actions in preparation for the 11th SED Congress.

Construction in our country, one can certainly say, is one of the loveliest tasks. Through your activity you are changing the appearance of the cities and villages, and are constantly helping to further improve the lives of people. What you create should endure and testify to your ability, your craftsmanship. Wholly in the spirit of the great projects that were discussed at this conference, on behalf of the Central Committee of our party and the government I wish you all new successes in work, health, and happiness.

Onward to the 11th SED Congress.

FRG SILESIANS PROPOSE RESTORATION OF 1937 BORDERS

LD162101 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1719 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Hannover, 16 Jun (ADN) -- At the central rally of a 2-day meeting of the Silesian Association in Hannover, Herbet Hupka, its chairman, today defied reality by calling for restoration of the German Reich within its 1937 borders. He said that Silesia is and remains part of Germany, a statement at variance with the European treaties and the interest of all European nations in living in peace within secure borders.

Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl delivered the main speech, in spite of many warnings from home and abroad, including his own government coalition. His speech was so contradictory that Hans-Jochen Vogel, the SPD floor leader, said in Bonn that hawks and realists could equally respond to it. Among the official speakers were other CDU and CSU politicians.

Trade unionists, Social Democrats, communists, representatives of peace, and Christian groups in the FRG held a protest meeting concurrently with the rally of the professional Silesians.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND ON PRC MINISTER'S VISIT

Meets With Kleiber

AU151835 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- Projects for the further steady and dynamic development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation until 1990 were the main issues in a talk between Guenther Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and minister of general engineering, agricultural machinery, and vehicle building, and Zhou Jiannan, PRC minister of machine building, on 12 June.

During the talk, which took place in an open-minded and friendly atmosphere, both sides paid tribute to the positive development in mutual trade, particularly during the past few years.

Already 5000 combine-harvesters produced by the VEB Fortschritt Landmaschinen Combine are currently proving their worth in PRC fields. Thousands of vehicles from the VEB Nutzkraftwagen IFA-Combine are helping carry out transportation tasks in the PRC economy.

Guenther Kleiber and Zhou Jiannan agreed that the agricultural machines agreement for 1985 to 1990 has opened up new avenues for successful, mutually beneficial cooperation.

The interlocutors arranged to extend this to other areas.

For this purpose possibilities were discussed and working directions agreed upon.

The talk was attended by Ma Xusheng, PRC ambassador to the GDR.

On the same day, Minister Zhou Jiannan had further talks with Rolf Kersten, minister of heavy machine construction and installation construction, and Guenther Wyschofsky, minister of chemical industry.

Meets With Counterpart

AU151836 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jun 85 p 4

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Recently many good contacts in the most varied areas of heavy machinery and installation construction have developed between the GDR and the PRC. This was noted by Rolf Kersten, GDR minister of heavy machine construction and installation construction, and by Zhou Jiannan, PRC minister of machine building, during a friendly talk in Berlin on 12 June. They agreed to further deepen economic and scientific-technological cooperation. Measures were discussed to this end related to the GDR's cooperation in the modernization, reconstruction, and enlargement or construction of Chinese enterprises and industrial projects.

Zhou Jiannan expressed his appreciation for the performance capability of products of the GDR's heavy machine construction, which he was able to see for himself during visits to enterprises.

Guenther Wyschofsky, chariman of the GDR section of the GDR-PRC Economic Committee and minister of chemical industry, also met with Zhou Jiannan on Wednesday. Proceeding from the results of the first committee session, the interlocutors discussed opportunities for further deepening relations, particularly in the sphere of production. The GDR's cooperation in the reconstruction of Chinese enterprises and the transfer of modern technology were also discussed.

The ministers stressed that the economic committee has an important role in promoting this cooperation. They agreed to comprehensively promote the development of economic relations in the metal processing industry.

Peter Krause, state secretary in the GDR Ministry of Machine Tool and Processing Machinery Building, and Minister Zhou Jiannan expressed appreciation for the state of economic cooperation achieved between the countries during a visit to the Berlin parent enterprise of the 7 October machine tool building combine on Wednesday. They discussed opportunities for the further development of relations in selected areas of machine tool building and printing and textile machine building.

MANEUVERS WITH SOVIET FORCES SET FOR MID-JULY

LD141635 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1602 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 14 Jun (ADN) -- In line with the plan of joint measures, joint maneuvers of troop formations and units of the land and air forces of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany (GSSD) and the National People's Army will take place on GDR territory from 6 to 14 July 1985.

The aim of the exercise is to further extend cooperation between the fraternal armies. Troops and staff with a strength of over 25,000 men will take part in the maneuvers in the Templin, Magdeburg, Jueterborg, and Cottbus Bezirke.

SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT 14 JUNE

News Conference on Talks

LD141846 Budapest MTI in English 1744 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Budapest, June 14 (MTI) -- On conclusion of his official visit, Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme left Budapest on Friday. In a special ceremony at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport Olof Palme, Mrs Palme and the personalities accompanying them were taken leave of by Hungary's Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar and Mrs. Lazar, by Minister for Foreign Affairs Peter Varkonyi, and by other leading personalities in Hungarian political life.

At a press conference held before his departure Olof Palme stressed that this was the first official visit made by a Swedish prime minister to Hungary. The visit was a success, he added, qualifying his talks with Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, with Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and with Gyorgy Lazar as constructive. As was expressed at the talks, the relations between the two countries are free of problems and there are numerous opportunities for further advancing contacts. They examined issues of economic cooperation in an intensive way, projected to concrete areas and it appeared from the exchange of views that the Hungarian partner is interested in further opportunities to be present on the Swedish market. They examined numerous projects where Hungarian and Swedish firms could participate jointly in implementation, in Hungary and in other countries.

Olof Palme also pointed out that in touching on international issues they had debated the situation of East-West relations, and the need for reviving the process of detente. "We have therefore, discussed the shaping of the atmosphere which we call the spirit of Helsinki." At the meeting both sides expressed worry over the arms race and they pointed out the need for the states to urgently find the road to disarmament. And they agreed that small and medium sized countries have a role to play in this, alongside the great powers.

Most questions related to the international situation at the press conference were on the problems surrounding armament and disarmament. In reply to a question from MTI's correspondent the Swedish head of government stressed that the plan for a nuclear free zone in the Nordic area has not been stalemated, since the concept was steadily advancing and conquering public opinion. "All parliaments in the region relate positively to the plan, and most recently there has been noticeable progress in the positions of the Norwegian and Danish Governments," stated Olof Palme.

In connection with United States' plans on armament in space the Swedish prime minister stated categorically that the Palme commission had been concerned with the issue before President Reagan's memorable star wars address and the conclusions it drew at that time have not changed to this day. For all practical purposes it is simply impossible to build up a reliable defense against nuclear weapons. For this reason weapons systems deployed in outer space would only accelerate the arms race and reduce security, and the whole process would lead to an irrational squandering of material resources.

In other political issues Mr Palme was definite in condemning the United States policy of pressure on Nicaragua, the laying of mines in the territorial waters of the Central American country and support to the contras as infringement upon the universal norms of international law.

Palme Criticizes SDI

AU141703 Paris AFP in English 1656 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Budapest, June 14 (AFP) -- Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme today condemned the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), as, among other things, "a colossal waste of money."

Addressing a press conference here, Mr. Palme said U.S. President Ronald Reagan's so-called "star wars" plan was impractical and unable to provide absolute protection against intercontinental missiles.

"It (SDI) would accelerate the arms race and would not increase, but decrease security," he said, "and it would be a colossal waste of money."

Mr. Palme said the problem of nuclear weaponry could not be left to superpowers alone, and that smaller countries like Hungary and Sweden should take initiatives to reduce the arms race.

On Nicaragua, Mr. Palme said it was important to abide by international law and abstain from interference in the internal affairs of other countries. "These rules apply to any country, anywhere," he said.

DEPUTIES, COUNCIL MEMBERS RECEIVE MANDATES

LD141832 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Budapest, June 14 (MTI) -- The members of parliament and council members elected on June 8 are receiving mandates and alternate MPs and council members notified of having been elected.

Mandates were handed over to members of parliament elected on June 8 from the national list in the parliament Friday morning. The elected included Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers. Istvan Horvath, secretary of the HSWP CC, was present at the ceremony.

In his welcoming speech to the new MPs, Gyula Kallai, president of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, said the new election system had stood the test and released latent energy and a creative spirit in the voters. The election was a real referendum and marked a sweeping victory of the policy declared in the election programme of the People's Front, clearly indicating the trust of the Hungarian people in the policy of the HSWP and acceptance of the fundamental social aims of the resolution of the 13th HSWP Congress, which the people endorse and consider a national programme. Candidates elected from the national list represent not only a single constituency comprising 25,000-30,000 people but the policy of the entire country and the whole population. The speaker added that such a situation adds to their responsibility.

After the address State Secretary Dr Lajos Papp, president of the National Election Board, presented the mandates to the elected MPs.

Janos Kadar expressed his thanks for the confidence which he considered reflected the unity of the people. The national election list reflects the policy of the country. On June 8 the people voted a policy which has been tested in practice, socialism and peace, and the members of parliament will made every effort to support and serve the resolution.

FORMER MINISTER VIEWS ELECTIONS, DEFEAT

LD151825 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Next comes an interview with an alternate National Assembly deputy, a well known politician and public figure who did not get into parliament in the election. In the No 2 Electoral Constituency of Budapest, Matyas Sinkovics was elected deputy with 63.8 percent, while Istvan Szurdi, former minister [former party Central Committee secretary and minister of internal trade], who received one-third of the votes, became alternate deputy. He was interviewed by Andras Fajer.

[Begin recording] [Fajer] When and from what source did you learn the results of the election?

[Szurdi] I officially learned the election data regarding myself from NEPSZABADSAG.

[Fajer] What did you feel when you saw it? Did you expect those results, or did you expect something else? Did you have any idea as to what the results would be?

[Szurdi] Undoubtedly I was disappointed and -- I want to be frank -- I felt a little bitterness as well. However, this lasted only as long as it took to read the full list of election results. In that list I saw the name of more than a few men whom I have known very well and for a long time, and whom I respect greatly, who have come to be in the same position as I have. By then I felt that perhaps I should not consider this event a personal failure. Regarding the second part of your question as to what I expected, I can only say that following my experiences at the nomination meeting, I felt that my election chances could be influenced to more than a small degree by factors independent of my activities up to then and of my ideas concerning future programs.

[Fajer] What are you hinting at? What factors do you have in mind?

[Szurdi] I was concerned by several factors. At the nomination meetings and the organized meetings between the electorate and the candidates, out of 16,000-17,000 voters, about 1,000-1,200 had the opportunity to meet personally and get to know my fellow candidate and myself. It is still a question to me today as to what considerations the majority -- some 15,000 voters -- based their votes for the candidates. My view is that the present -- and I risk the term "tried out" -- election system provides alternatives for the voter. Naturally this offer of alternatives can be utilized strongly -- or I could say at all -- if a large majority of the voters knows or can get to know that state of preparedness of the candidate, can gain knowledge about his abilities, personality, and suitability for public activity that involves great responsibility and is of a high level.

[Fajer] After all, for you it is not an entirely new situation, not an unknown circumstance. Between 1945-48 you participated in election battles; you had to struggle before for a seat in parliament and think about getting in or not. In other words -- excuse me if I use too much slang -- you have not always been in a one-horse race.

[Szurdi] If you allow me, I interpret your question as indicating and asking what the differences were between the present election and the elections which took place when several parties existed.

My brief answer is that the difference is fundamental: The essence is that during the era in question, in the elections political parties representing differing ideologies opposed each other. Under today's circumstances all candidates have accepted the political platform of the Patriotic People's Front. I too have accepted it, from conviction. During the elections in the multi party system, the struggle for votes was fought between parties; therefore the outcome of the election affected the actual candidate to a lesser degree.

[Fajer] From the National Assembly committee sessions as well as from elsewhere, I have known you as a man who has always spoken up, who has always said something, and who has always had a new idea. How will you find expression in the future for your desire to act for the public good?

[Szurdi] Public activity -- meaning, naturally, in its wide form -- can be carried out by every Hungarian citizen and by a former National Assembly deputy as well. On the other hand, I have no knowledge as to what the expectations are in respect to alternate deputies. I am curious as to how these expectations will be defined. In this respect I am in a relatively fortunate position because there is a demand for my experience in respect to the people's economy, and now I will have the opportunity to meet this demand even more actively. [end recording]

KADAR LAUDS TIES, FRIENDSHIP WITH USSR IN MESSAGE

AU131145 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Jun 85 p 3

["Janos Kadar's Greetings Letter to Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society"]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, friends:

The widespread social movement that set its goal to foster Hungarian-Soviet friendship announced its program of action 40 years ago. Since then it has achieved outstanding results, through decades of honest work, in developing and deepening fraternal relations between the two nations.

The ideological and spiritual roots of Hungarian-Soviet friendship go back to the period of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The Hungarian proletariat was inspired by the example to the Soviet revolution when it gained the power of the working people in Hungary in March 1919. The Hungarian Republic of Councils offered friendly alliance to its Soviet-Russian brother at the moment of its birth. The 25 years of a counterrevolutionary regime and its campaign of slanders cound not wrest these historical and spiritual roots from the memory and heart of our working class, of our people.

In the months of our historical change of fortune, of our liberation, Soviet friendship societies and associations were established all over the country, and the Hungarian-Soviet Cultural Association organized this spontaneous popular movement into a united framework. Its activity covered wide strata of society and its program expressed the far-reaching interests of our people. The association, which was reorganized in 1957 under its current name of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society, relying on the activity of the member-groups, has done much to better acquaint our people with the development of the USSR and the Soviet people's life, and to contribute to the ever widening cooperation between the two countries and the exchange of the two nations' cultural values.

The construction of the socialist society is a national program in Hungary. At the same time, our work and struggle are part of a transformation of world historical importance, whose final goal is to liberate mankind from all forms of exploitation and oppression and from the threat of war. Out national interests can be asserted only through social progress. We can attain our socialist goals, the creation of a firm and lasting peace, by collaborating with the USSR and the community of socialist countries and by acting in a spirit of commitment and responsibility towards the cause of our nation and of mankind.

The USSR is the main international support for our people's socialist construction work and for our country's independence. It is in our fundamental interests to develop Hungarian-Soviet friendship and cooperation in all areas. This, therefore, is the cardinal point of the policy of our party and state. The Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society fulfills an important mission in devoting its activity, in the spirit of the party's policy and cooperation with other mass organizations and movements, to the cause of the Hungarian-Soviet friendship.

The Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society serves its purpose successfully if it uncovers, with its resources as a movement, further areas of cooperation; if it increases the two nations' knowledge of one another; and if, through personal contacts, it brings the Hungarian and Soviet people spiritually closer.

On the occasion of the anniversary, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, I salute the activists of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society, the workers gatherd in membership groups, and the officials who are contributing through dedicated, untiring work, words of persuasion, and personal example to deepening Hungarian-Soviet friendship.

I greet the public workers active in deepening economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation because these relations play an indispensable role in the construction of our socialist society in the acceleration of our countries' technological-scientific progress, and in enriching our lives. I greet the teachers and youth leaders active in the framework of the movement an all the people who contribute with their activity to the socialist, patriotic, and internationalist education of young people.

You can celebrate the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the society in the awareness that you are serving an important and good cause and that the work carried out has great and positive results. Carry on and develop the noble and valuable heritage of the past 4 decades.

I salute you once again on the occasion of the 40th anniversary and I congratulate you on the great distinction, the Order of Peace and Friendship. I wish the officials and all activists of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society further successful, good work.

Budapest, 9 June 1985

With cordial greetings,

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP

DEFENSE MINISTER RETURNS FROM USSR VISIT

LD152028 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Budapest, June 15 (MTI) -- Colonel-General Istvan Olah, Hungarian defence minister, paid an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the head of a delegation from June 11 and returned to Budapest on Saturday. The delegation included Jeno Kovacs, deputy department head in the HSWP CC.

The Hungarian military delegation was seen off at the Moscow airport by Sergey Sokolov, marshal of the Soviet Union, alternate member of the CPSU CC Political Committee and defence minister, Sergey Akhromeyev, marshal of the Soviet Union, chief of staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and first deputy defence minister, Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union and commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Treaty united armed forces, and by other military leaders.

KAPOLYI, BULGARIAN MINISTER ON COOPERATION

LD151332 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] The Bulgarian minister of machine building has ended his talks in Hungary. Ognyan Doynov conferred with his host Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry, on cooperation between the two branches. They agreed that joint bilateral venture contracts will be determined in the utilization of automatized production systems and industrial robots as well as in the introduction of biotechnology, among other things. The Bulgarian minister was received by Ferenc Havasi, party Central Committee secretary; and Laszlo Marothy, deputy premier and cochairman of the two countries' economic and technical cooperation committee.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL HOLDS TALKS IN TURKEY

LD151227 Budapest MTI in English 1025 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Ankara, June 14 (MTI) -- On invitation of the Turkish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Gyula Horn, Hungarian state secretary for foreign affairs visited Turkey from June 12th to 14th.

He negotiated on topical international issues and on relations between Hungary and Turkey with State Secretary Necdet Tezel, and with other representatives of the Turkish Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Present at the talks was Ivan Foti, Hungary's ambassador to Ankara.

MSZMP GROUP MEETS SPANISH, FRENCH PARTY LEADERS

LD151904 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Budapest, June 15 (MTI) -- Invited by the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party, a delegation of Hungarian party workers visited Madrid under the leadership of Laszlo Kovacs, deputy department head in the HSWP CC. The delegation held talks with a SCP delegation led by Simon Sanchez Montero, member of the Executive Committee and foreign affairs secretary of the CC. The sides gave briefs on the situation of the two parties and countries, discussed questions of international life and the international communist movement and reviewed development possibilities of the two parties' cooperation.

The Hungarian delegation met Nicolas Sartorius, deputy general secretary of the SCP, and members of the Executive Committee, the Secretariat and the CC.

In Madrid Laszlo Kovacs held talks with Elena Flores and Salvador Clotas, members of the Spanish Socialist Party Executive Committee and national secretaries, on topical questions of the international situation and inter-party contacts.

On the invitation of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party the Hungarian party workers' delegation paid a visit to Paris on June 14 and 15 and held talks with Jacques Denis, member of the CC and deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department, on topical questions of the international communist movement and cooperation of the HSWP and the FCP.

Laszlo Kovacs reviewed with Jacques Huntzinger, foreign affairs secretary of the French Socialist Party, important questions of the international situation and the contacts of the two parties. The Hungarian party workers delegation returned to Budapest on Saturday.

COUNCIL CHANGES STATUS OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

LD141828 Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Budapest, June 14 (MTI) -- The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic held a session on Friday. On the proposal of the Council of Ministers it passed a law on the further development of the organizing work of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce and a change in [words indistinct]. The chamber will cease to operate as an agency of national authority and become a public organization under the legal supervision of the Council of Ministers.

In order to further improve the economic management system and increase the efficiency of the economy, the Presidential Council modified the law on cooperatives and the decree law on industrial cooperatives. The new regulation increases the independence of cooperatives and promotes the development of foreign economic contacts and the development of more efficient forms of cooperation.

JANUARY-APRIL ECONOMIC RESULTS PUBLISHED

AU141344 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Jun 85 p 10

[Report on the Central Statistical Office report on economic data for the period January-April of 1985: "Economic Data Table"]

[Text] January-April 1985 (As a Percentage of the Figures for the Same Time Last Year)

State industrial enterprises and industrial cooperatives (not including small enterprises, small cooperatives, etc.)

Volume of gross production value:

Industrial total	100.2
Including: metallurgy	94.5
machine industry	99.0
chemical industry	104.1
building material industry	89.5
light industry	100.3
food industry	99.2

Industry, excluding food industry	100.4
Number of employees	98.9
Gross production per employee	101.3
Average monthly wage per employee	108.7
Building Industry (including small enterprises and small cooperatives)	
Building industry production	81.4
Number of employees	94.8
Average monthly wages per employee	103.7
Retail trade turnover (at current prices)	106.6
Including: food and beverages	107.0
clothing articles	105.0
miscellaneous industrial articles	106.6
State procurement:	89.8
Including: plant products	106.8
livestock	87.1
animal products	90.5
Performance of transport enterprises	
Goods delivery (based on goods-tonnage per kilometer)	91.6
Long-distance passenger transportation (based on passenger km)	100.2
Population's income from central sources	107.5
(Because part of the accumulations and incomes were used for business expenditures, the dynamics of nominal incomes is about 1 percentage point lower than that of the overall income of the population)	
Consumer price index	107.0
Including: the 1985 price changes	104.1

According to data of the Central Statistical Office, after a decrease in January-February, industrial production increased in March-April. Taken as a whole, in January-April the production of state industrial enterprises and industrial cooperatives (excluding small enterprises and other small organizations) exceeded the production figures of a year before by 0.2 percent. The number of working days in the course of 4 months was 1 day less than during the same period last year.

Daily average production increased by 1.4 percent. Production in the mining, electrical energy, and chemical industries increased to a greater degree; that of light industry increased slightly; and production in the other main branches decreased, mainly in the building material industry and in metallurgy. On the domestic market, industry sold 0.4 percent more, and 3.5 percent less for export than in the first 4 months of last year. Excluding the roof industry, both the domestic and export supply was identical to that of last year. In the industrial enterprises and cooperatives surveyed, the number of employees decreased by 16,900, or 1.1 percent. Production per employee increased by 1.3 percent.

Production in the building industry was 18.6 percent lower than during the same period last year. The decline was essentially the same within state and cooperative building enterprises. The extremely cold weather had an unfavorable effect on the development of construction and installation work. The number of employees was 15,300 lower, or 5.2 percent fewer, than in January-April last year.

Due to a 12.2-percent decrease in the purchase of livestock and animal products, sales of agricultural products during the 4 months were 10.2 percent lower than a year earlier. Within livestock, sales of pigs and cattle for slaughter declined, while sales of sheep and poultry for slaughter were, respectively, identical to and more than during the same period last year. The purchase of plant cultivation and garden products, which comprise a small percentage of the sales, increased by 6.8 percent.

Retail trade, based on current prices, sold 6.6 percent more in value, and the same amount in volume, than January-April last year. In comparative prices, the sales turnover of food and beverages in shops increased by 3.3 percent. Clothing sales were down 4.1 percent, and catering turnover was down 2.1 percent. There was an increase in sales of miscellaneous industrial products in April; thus turnover figures for the first 4 months approached those of last year.

To date this year 38.2 billion forints have been allocated for the investments of socialist organs, 6.8 percent less than a year before. The decrease appeared mainly in the payment of council and enterprise investments, but as a result of the April decreases it also appeared in the sphere of central investments.

The number of employees in the material branches of the socialist sector -- based on data for the first quarter of the year -- was 63,700 lower, down 1.8 percent from a year before. The number of personnel decreased in most of the national economy branches except transportation, the post, and water management. The decrease was greatest in agriculture and the construction industry. The total average monthly wage in the material branches was 5.699 forints, 5.4 percent more than in the first quarter of last year.

JUDGE DENIES SOLIDARITY TRIAL 'POLITICAL'

LD142301 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Gdansk Voivodship Court sentenced Bogdan Lis to 2 and 1/2 years' imprisonment and Adam Michnik to 3 years' imprisonment. Wladyslaw Frasyniuk was sentenced to 3 and 1/2 years' imprisonment. The period of their remand since 13 February 1985 has been included in the sentence. In addition the court ordered that the contents of the sentence be published.

In substantiation of the verdict the chairman of the panel of adjudicating judges said: This case, despite the arguments of the accused and the defense, has not been because it could not have been, a political trial because Polish penal law does not contain the notion of a political trial or political prisoners. The act attributed to the accused is contained instead in Chapter 36 of the Penal Code, which deals with crimes against public order.

The principles of penal responsibility, the chairman stressed, are precisely defined in Article 1 of the Penal Code. All citizens of the PPR, regardless of their education, place of residence, profession, or function, are subject to it.

The verdict is subject to appeal.

Walesa Calls Verdict Stupid

AU141402 Paris AFP in English 1358 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, June 14 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, former leader of Poland's banned Solidarity free trade union, today accused the Polish authorities of attacking opposition members like a sex maniac attacks his victims.

Describing the prison sentences passed on three of his top lieutenants here today as "stupid," Mr Walesa compared their trial to that of an alleged sex killer nicknamed "The Scorpion", who is currently being tried behind closed doors by the same court for the sex-related murders of nine women.

Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, Adam Michnik and Bogdan Lis were sentenced today to prison terms ranging from 30 to 42 months after being convicted of illegal union activity by the regional court of Gdansk, where they were arrested in February while holding a meeting with Mr Walesa. They were found guilty of directing Solidarity's underground wing, the TKK [Provisional Coordinating Committee].

"It is no coincidence if these two trials are being held at the same time," Mr Walesa said. "But in the case of Michnik, Lis and Frasyniuk, we are dealing with a political obsession rather than a sexual one, he added.

"In the trial of 'The Scorpion', the guilty party is being tried, and in this trial, the victims of obsession have been sentenced," Mr Walesa said, accusing the authorities of "taking pleasure, the way 'The Scorpion' took pleasure" from his acts.

POLICE ARREST SEVEN DISSIDENT INTELLECTUALS

AU140932 Paris AFP in English 2219 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Warsaw, June 13 (AFP) -- Seven dissident intellectuals were in police custody here Thursday after their arrest for undisclosed reasons a day before, opposition sources said.

Three sociologists, two historians, a psychologist and a chemist were arrested simultaneously at their homes, which were searched by police, the sources said.

AFP CORRESPONDENT DETAINED BY POLICE IN GDANSK

AU141426 Paris AFP in English 1414 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Warsaw, June 14 (AFP) -- An AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE correspondent was held for questioning by Polish police for 90 minutes in Gdansk today after he spoke with families of three top officials of the outlawed union Solidarity, who were sentenced to jail terms.

Marian Kafarski, a Pole, was stopped outside the courtroom and questioned at a police station. Police listened to, then confiscated a tape recording of Mr. Kafarski's conversations with members of the Solidarity leaders' families.

The three Solidarity officials, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, Adam Michnik and Bogdan Lis, were today sentenced to prison terms ranging from 30 to 42 months after being convicted of illegal union activity by the regional court in Gdansk, where they had been arrested in February while holding a meeting with Solidarity's former leader, Lech Walesa.

REAGAN FAVORS 'REVISING' POSTWAR ORDER IN EUROPE

LD152154 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] In an interview for Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, President Ronald Reagan has declared that the present political order in Europe is artificial and proclaimed himself in favor of revising the postwar realities on the European Continent. The President also expressed solidarity with antigovernment elements in the PPR and other socialist states, and called on their peoples to oppose the socialist system.

In connection with this, the American WASHINGTON POST daily has noted that the President has departed from the conciliatory tone of his recent statements about the USSR and returned to confrontational, anticommunist rhetoric.

Reporting the interviews, TASS has stated that President Reagan interferes in the internal affairs of the socialist states, thus violating the Helsinki Final Act.

WOJNA DENOUNCES KOHL SPEECH TO REVISIONISTS

LD161857 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] Helmut Kohl has stated at a revisionist rally of the Silesian Landsmannschaft that the German question remains open. Commenting on the FRG chancellor's speech, Ryszar Wojna, chairman of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Commission, declared that Helmut Kohl lacks the courage to call on the FRG revisionists to abandon their illusions. The head of the Bonn government has again brought to the fore the German legal positions, including the Bundestag May 1972 resolution and the judgment of the FRG constitutional tribunal, which represent unilateral attempts at interpreting the treaty with the PPR and thus are contrary to the norms of international law and common sense. The chancellor indirectly confirmed the revisionists' dangerous illusions regarding the alleged existence of the German Reich in its 1937 borders and did not say what Europe expected him to -- namely, that unequivocal acceptance of our continent's present is the basis for peace, Ryszard Wojna said.

GOVERNMENT POSITION ON EDUCATION BILL EXPLAINED

Rakowski Meets College Rectors

AU141729 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 10 Jun 85 pp 1-2

[Staff report: "Restrictions on Self-Government -- M.F. Rakowski Meets With University Rectors"]

[Text] The new Hi her Education Law was the subject of the meeting between Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski and university rectors in the office of the Council of Ministers on 7 June.

The meeting, as Rakowski said, has closed a period of consultations on the desirability of amending the basic law regulating universities. This period began last January when the Sociopolitical Committee of the Council of Ministers made its position known.

Comprehensive consultations with the university communities were held for 5 months to enable academic instructors, students, sociopolitical organizations, and the Main Council of Science and Higher Education to express their views. On the basis of these consultations, the Council of Ministers developed its proposals, which will be presented to the Sejm. Having studie the views of trade unions, student and youth organizations, the Main Council of Science and Higher Education, and the Central Qualification Commission, the appropriate Sejm commission may propose certain amendments. The government draft, Rakowski stressed, is not a new draft law but a collection of proposals concerning the correct placing of university-level schools within the PPR's sociopolitical system. According to this system, there are no restrictions on self-governing, academic bodies operating within the boundaries of the law.

Benon Miskiewicz, minister of science and higher education, discussed in detail the proposed amendments to the Higher Education Law and said, among other things, that in 1982 the academic community won wide-ranging powers that were meant to help universities better fulfill their instructional, educational, and scientific duties. However, many university-level schools have exploited these powers contrary to the intent of the legislators, and many shortcomings in the current laws have been revealed. During the recent consultations, Minister Miskiewicz said, a decisive majority of responders supported the proposed amendments, but there were differences of opinion as to the range and deadlines of these amendments.

The draft of the new Higher Education Law, which was presented to the meeting, retains the arrangement for electing rectors, deans, the Main Council of Science and Higher Education, and a section of the university collegial authorities. The basic prerogatives of the senate and the departmental councils will not be changed, and the principle of employing independent scientific workers for indefinite periods of time has been retained. On the other hand, the operational scope of self-governing student bodies has been defined in detail and will concern students' academic, social, and general problems.

Composition of the collegial authorities of universities and faculties will also be modified so the percentage of independent scientific workers will increase. People who are not academic instructors will not be included. Student representatives will include members of university national student and youth organizations and chairmen of the appropriate self-governing bodies.

The university rectors who attended the meeting presented their observations on and queries about the government draft law.

Professor Roman Ciesielski, chairman of the Main Council of Science and Higher Education, had no reservations about the draft. He stressed the positive course of consultations and the council's efforts to reach compromise decisions. He also stressed the need to further improve the legal solutions binding on university-level schools in order to modernize them.

Speaking at the end of the meeting, Rakowski referred to the present work on the draft law and criticized the protest actions organized in some universities mainly by self-governing student bodies under the slogan of defending the present Higher Education Law. It is significant, he said, that these actions have been organized at a time when the government draft law is just being conceived. This means that the actions in question are based on rumors and emotional excitement and not on objective premises. Universities, he continued, are not enclaves free of all supervision and control. They are subject to supervision and control, as are all institutions of public life, including the government. However, no one intends to question the privilege of self-government of universities and university-level schools. Interference in their activities can follow only when the existing rule of law is violated.

Opposition Viewed

AU141728 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 10 Jun 85 p 2

[Andrzej Leszczyc commentary: "Facts or Pretexts"]

[Text] In some educational establishments in the past few weeks, meetings organized by student self-government bodies have taken place. These meetings have been organized to protest the amendment to the Law on Higher Education. Such meetings have taken place at Warsaw University, among other places.

Despite often considerable support from teaching cadres, few students have taken part in these protests, compared to the general student population. This fact alone refutes the idea, willingly expounded by the meetings' organizers and quickly seized upon by the Western press, that the entire academic community is opposed to the Higher Education Law amendments. Exactly the opposite is true; most academics, represented by many university and faculty authorities, university social and political organizations, and persons enjoying unquestioned prestige inside these organizations have been spreading alarm for quite some time about the need to eliminate negative features connected with shortcomings of the law on higher education adopted by the PPR Sejm in May 1982. Evidence of this wide-ranging concern for the successful future of colleges is the statement adopted 3 months ago by the 12th Congress of the Polish Students' Association. The statement says that the "situation inside higher education concerns us .... The law has provided a basis for making college life democratic and for developing student self-government. The 3 years in which the law has been in force confirm the need to further improve legal solutions. We believe that some of these solutions are imprecise or do not fulfill expectations."

The meetings organized by some self-government bodies have also met with sharp protest from other student organizations. The Warsaw University Board of the Rural Youth Union says, for example: "Organizing meetings like this does not serve to improve the complicated political situation inside Warsaw University. On the contrary, it antagonizes the student community. The proposed amendment to the law is bound to lead to a correct functioning of higher schools in the socialist state."

In taking a joint position, boards of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth at Krakow colleges have recognized that the amendment is essential because the rules contained in the law as it stands "have been misinterpreted by a part of the academic community.

"This has led to anarchy in some colleges and to impunity for people hostile to our socialist state and the socialist character of state higher education. The role of senates may serve as an example of this state of affairs; as bodies of arbitration, these make many decisions, and while the rector's influence on these decisions is very small, the responsibility for them rests solely on him."

Perhaps teaching results provide the best illustration of the unfavorable influence of the present law on higher schools. Average marks are approaching the level of grade 3 [the lowest passing grade], more and more students are failing to complete their studies on time, and discipline in academic and research work is deteriorating. Yet the organizers of the meetings have preferred not to mention these matters.

In fact, stating concrete facts has not been the strong point of these few meetings. In any case, from an objective point of view it would have been very difficult to do so because the final shape of the amendment has not yet been published. It is to be submitted to the Sejm. Consultations are still in force, during which individual rules are being changed. For example, emotions have been stirred by the proposal to employ teaching staff on contracts only valid for a definite period. And yet, at Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski's Friday meeting with rectors of higher schools, this proposal was revoked!

One may therefore assume that the point of all these student meetings is not the merit of the matter or the successful future of Polish higher schools, especially since even after all the proposals have been incorporated in the amendment, the extent of student self-government will still be incomparably greater than what it was prior to 1982. But for those who do not wish to miss an opportunity to "bash" the government, it is not facts that count, but pretexts.

DEADLINES FOR 13 OCT SEJM ELECTIONS REPORTED

AU131640 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Jun 85 p 1

["Sejm Election Agenda"]

[Text] The resolutions of the State Council on elections to the Sejm and on the number of Sejm deputies to be elected from the national list will be published by 15 June 1985.

The constitution of the National Election Convention and of the State Election Commission will be reported to the State Council by 25 June 1985. The State Council's resolution on the number of election regions and their borders and identification numbers, on the number of deputies to be elected in the individual regions, and on the locations of the regional election commissions will be announced to the public by 25 June 1985.

The constitution of the voivodship election conventions will be reported to the State Council by 28 June 1985. The constitution of the regional election commissions will be completed by 5 July 1985. The resolutions of the presidiums of the basic people's councils on the identification numbers and borders of the local election boundaries and on the location of the local election commissions will be announced to the public on 19 August 1985. The constitution of the local election commissions will be completed by 29 August 1985.

Submitting electoral lists for registration and supplying the statements of candidates' who wish to run in the Sejm elections should be completed by 13 September 1985.

The lists of electors should be sent to chairmen of the local election commissions on 13 September 1985. The lists of electors should be made public on 15 September 1985. Information about candidates for the Sejm elections should be published for the electorate on 23 September 1985.

STATE COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS ON ELECTIONS, TU LAW

AU131715 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Jun 85 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] PAP -- On 10 June, in line with the Electoral Law of 29 May 1985, the State Council adopted a resolution stating that the new elections to the Sejm will be held on 13 October 1985.

The council also decided that 50 Sejm deputies will be elected from the national list, that there will be 74 electoral regions, and that the number of deputies elected in them will be proportional to the number of inhabitants. The council adopted the regulations of the State Election Commission and of the regional and local election commissions. It stipulated the per diem and travel allowances for members of the electoral commissions; the designs of the rubber stamps to be used by elections commissions and conventions; the patterns for the protocols to be drawn up by election commissions and for election certificates; the patterns for election conventions' protocols accepting candidates for deputies; and the patterns for election lists to be submitted to election commissions.

The State Council examined draft amendments to the Trade Union Law of 8 October 1982 and to some other laws defining the powers of trade unions.

The draft amendment law was drawn up by a commission, which included members of the State Council, Sejm deputies, members of the government, representatives of the National Trade Union Congress, and scientists specializing in trade union issues.

The basic goal of the amendments is to provide a better definition of the role of the self-governing trade union movement when defending workers rights, to create better conditions for comprehensive activities in favor of work forces and the country's development, to strengthen the position of trade unions vis-a-vis the administration, and to determine their functions when supervising labor inspectorates, social insurance, and institutions responsible for workers vacations.

The draft amendment law also defines the principles in line with which trade unions cooperate with plant managements and with self-management bodies to create favorable conditions under which plants implement their tasks; promote technological and organizational progress; promote workers invention and rationalization projects; and improve the quality and productivity of work, the effectiveness of economic management, and work safety and hygiene.

The State Council examined a report on implementation of the 20 July 1983 law on the system of people's councils and territorial self-government bodies. The report included an analysis of the process by which the institutions and rules provided for by the law function in socioeconomic life and gave special consideration to the initiatives sponsored by the people's councils and to practical knowledge gained in executing the law during the first year of its validity.

Positively evaluating implementation of the law on the system of people's councils and territorial self-government bodies, the State Council drew attention to the fact that the annual practical experience and results of the activities of the people's councils differ from region to region.

There are considerable differences in the enthusiasm with which individual people's councils engage in activities, launch initiatives, and promote effective work. These differences are mostly obvious in the militancy and organization skills of the councils and their bodies and in the attitudes of people's councillors. That is why it is necessary to attach great importance to exchanges of practical knowledge and to popularizing creative initiatives and methods of effective performance.

The State Council stressed that a very important task for the people's councils is to consolidate their positions as masters in their own regions who initiate and coordinate economic and social activities in the interest of inhabitants and who tap all the actual potential of specific communities. This calls for continuous cooperation of the people's councils and their bodies with economic institutions, social organizations, and self-government bodies. It is also necessary to tighten contacts with inhabitants and to consistently supervise the performance of administrative bodies, especially implementation of the tasks laid down by the people's councils.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM VIEWS AGRICULTURE, TASKS

AU131314 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Jun 85 p 2

[Text] PAP -- On 10 June the Government Presidium evaluated implementation of the government schedule concerning the resolutions adopted by the Ninth Joint Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee.

In 1984 agriculture was allotted Z114 billion for the supply of technical means of production, which amounted to 108.6 percent of the planned funds. As a result, the rural marketplaces were supplied additional consignments of farm equipment and implements and the rationing of sales of technical means of production could be further curtailed.

Further progress was achieved in the supply of spare parts, the value of which amounted to Z86 billion and was 14.7 percent in excess of the planned target.

Implementation of the basic tasks deriving from the government implementation schedule helped increase overall farm production in 1984 by 5.8 percent and net production by 7 percent. The increased plant production was the primary factor in these results.

The Government Presidium noted that the present implementation of tasks listed in the implementation schedule is for the most part correct. The ministers who are responsible for implementing the remaining tasks have been instructed to complete them on time. This involves increased production of nitrogen minerals, the production of machines for the food industry, and investments and modernization of farm produce processing.

The Government Presidium studied the report submitted by the minister of agriculture and food economy on preparations for the harvest and procurement of rape and grains in the 1985-86 campaign.

The Government Presidium evaluated the implementation of Resolution 96 adopted by the Council of Ministers on 8 August 1983 concerning improving conditions for promoting basic services for the people in 1983-85.

The Government Presidium also examined the draft resolution of the State Council and the Council of Ministers on rebuilding and developing small-scale production enterprises run by the state.

The Government Presidium studied the analysis of the complaints, letters, requests, and motions submitted by citizens and examined the way the state administrative and economic bodies and cooperative and social organizations deal with these matters. In 1984 a total of over 600,000 persons addressed such letters and motions to the appropriate bodies, and over 40 percent of complaints were attended to. The Government Presidium noted that further progress has been made in examining and settling individual matters brought up by citizens and that this is being done with increasing sympathy and friendliness.

The Government Presidium noted that it is necessary to make further determined efforts to consistently uproot the sources of various social evils.

The Government Presidium evaluated the implementation of the 12 December 1983 decision on modernizing the Social Insurance Agency in 1983-85. The Presidium instructed the chairman of the agency to draft and submit a report on the state of the agency together with a draft program for modernizing it under the National Socioeconomic Plan for 1986-90.

10TH PZPR CONGRESS SET FOR SECOND QUARTER OF 1986

LD161525 Warsaw PAP in English 1405 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] Warsaw, June 16 -- "In connection with the forthcoming statutory deadline for holding the 10th PUWP Congress, the Central Committee has found it advisable to hold it in the second quarter of 1986," said the resolution passed by tue PUWP Central Committee on starting preparatory work for the 10th party congress. "The Central Committee has obliged the Political Bureau to start preparatory work and present one of the nearest CC plenary meetings with programmatic and organizational assumptions of the 10th congress," it added.

JARUZELSKI ATTENDS JOINT PZPR, ZSL, SD MEETING

LD141822 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] A session of the Central Commission for Cooperation Between the PZPR, the ZSL, and the SD was held today at the headquarters of the Supreme Committee of the ZSL. The participants for the PZPR were Wojciech Jaruzelski, Kazimierz Barcikowski, and Tadeusz Porebski; for the ZSL, Roman Malinowski, Jozef Kukulka, and Kazimierz Fortuna; and for the SD, Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, Marek Wieczorek, and Edward Zglobicki. Chairman of the State Council Henryk Jablonski took part in the session. The additional participants were: Chairman of the Board of the PAX Association Zenon Komender; Chairman of the Christian Social Association Kazimierz Morawski; and Chairman of the Polish Catholic-Social Union Zbigniew Zielinski.

An appraisal was made of the sociopolitical and economic situation in the state. The particular significance of the Sejm electoral campaign for consistent implementation of the policy of socialist renewal, reform, and national accord was stressed. The tasks the electoral campaign to the Sejm poses for the signatories of the declaration in the matter of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth were discussed.

JARUZELSKI ON PPR'S UNIQUE PROBLEMS, SOLUTIONS

LD152209 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Poland considers the study of the experiences of the other socialist countries as useful.

At the same time Poland would like the fraternal countries to take an interest in the new Polish solutions to problems. This was stated by Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR and head of government. He expressed the view that in every socialist country there are ways of utilizing the general laws of socialism within the framework of the national potential. In Poland, for example, the most recent speech by Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, on the possibilities of accelerating scientific-technological development, is considered noteworthy. Jaruzelski expressed the hope that the other socialist countries will also find the new, successful work methods of the PZPR and of the government interesting.

OLSZOWSKI SPEAKS AT DINNER FOR JAPAN'S ABE

AU140854 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Jun 85 p 7

[Report on speech by Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski at dinner in honor of Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, in Warsaw on 10 June]

[Text] Welcoming Japan's foreign minister, S. Olszowski stated that the visit was evidence of the high mutual regard in which both peoples and states hold each other and of interest in partnerlike and constructive cooperation. The significance of the visit also extends beyond the bilateral sphere, for it is evidence of the development of positive relations between states of differing sociopolitical systems.

Expressing his pleasure at the visit and talks that had taken place, Minister Olszowski said he was certain that today's exchange of views, like the program of meetings planned for the visit, would contribute to the further development of cooperation according to existing possibilities and the expectations of our peoples.

The Polish and Japanese peoples -- regardless of historical causes -- he continued, have in their memories an enormous number of tragedies and sufferings experienced in World War II. We in Poland have a long list of sites that are symbols of martyrdom. At the top of the list stands Auschwitz; our capital Warsaw, now completely rebuilt, also features on it. You in Japan have Hiroshima and Nagasaki. These names, along with many others, are the most powerful expressions of protest against war, against fascism, and against adventurist powers in today's world that want to bring about nuclear destruction.

This year 40 years will have elapsed since the end of World War II, 4 decades of peace. Thanks to this, people have been able to attain an unprecedented level of social progress. This peace is being threatened more and more, especially lately. Forces have come to power which want to accelerate the arms race, and they assign enormous resources to the development of new and ever more destructive nuclear weapons. They are striving to alter the existing equilibrium to the detriment of the socialist states, to militarize space; they are prying apart the political and territorial order in Europe and increasing tension in East-West relations. This is a very dangerous policy.

We believe, stressed S. Olszowski, that the peoples of the world can still turn back this dangerous course of events. No state should stand aside from activities intended to preserve peace, to halt the arms race on earth, and to prevent the militarization of space and remove the threat of war, especially a nuclear one.

Poland, together with its allies in the Warsaw Pact, will spare no effort to achieve this goal. Our position on this is clear and permament. The one solution to existing dangers is a return to detente and constructive international cooperation based on the principle of coexistence, on the UN Charter, and on equality and equal security.

Only by respecting these principles will it be possible for mutual confidence in international relations to grow, and for positive results to be achieved in disarmament talks, beginning with the U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva devoted to finding a common solution to the problems of weapons in space, strategic nuclear weapons, and intermediate-range nuclear weapons.

It is our desire, the PPR foreign minister said, to see the continuation of Polish-Japanese political dialogue, begun as far back as the sixties by Minister Rapacki and Miki; to see this dialogue develop for the benefit of both our peoples and the cause of world peace; to have it bring about an increase in cooperation between our countries; and to have this cooperation imbued with new value.

Let us note with pleasure the improved climate for economic cooperation and trade. Japan can become one of our more important economic partners.

It is also our wish to see cultural and scientific and technological cooperation develop further. Much has been achieved in these areas, but there is still room to do more.

The speaker said he was certain that Minister Abe's visit would signify the beginning of a new period in Polish-Japanese relations and the beginning of very effective cooperation to the benefit of both peoples.

OBODOWSKI MEETS PRC METALLURGY INDUSTRY MINISTER

LD141803 Warsaw PAP in English 1708 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Warsaw, June 14 -- Polish Deputy Prime Minister Janusz Obodowski here today met with a visiting Chinese metallurgical industry delegation, led by Metallurgy Minister Li Dongye. The sides discussed the state and prospects for Polish-Chinese cooperation in matallurgy, including questions related to the involvement of Polish industry in modernizing mines and metallurgical works in China.

PRC PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT

LD151816 Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Warsaw, June 15 -- A delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress [NPC], led by Vice-Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee Wang Renzhong, has come to Poland today for a several-day long visit. After the many-year long recess, the arrival means a resumption of the direct parliamentary contacts between Poland and People's China. It is taking place against the background of the enlivement of mutual relations and cooperation in various walks of political and economic life of the two nations.

On Saturday, the delegation of the NPC laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Warsaw. The programme of the week-long visit provides for talks and meetings with representatives of Poland's authorities, as well as for working meetings with Sejm deputies and visits to some regions of Poland.

JABLONSKI, OLSZOWSKI RECEIVE INDIAN DELEGATION

LD142032 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received a delegation of Indian parliamentarians staying in Poland on an official visit at the invitation of the Sejm Presidium.

The delegation is headed by H.K.L. Bhagat, minister of parliamentary affairs.

There was also an exchange of views on international affairs, which are of special interest to both states.

The Indian delegation was received by Henryk Jablonski in the Belweder. The state of Polish-Indian political and economic cooperation and its prospects were discussed. It was stressed that Polish-Indian relations are an example of constructive cooperation between states of different political systmes, based on principles of mutual trust, partnership, and full respect for the sovereignty of states.

Today the delegation of Indian parliamentarians was also received by Stefan Olszowski, who familiarized the guests with Polish foreign policy.

MESSNER, OBODOWSKI TALK WITH BULGARIA'S LUKANOV

LD141940 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Polish-Bulgarian economic relations were discussed at a meeting between Zbigniew Messner and Andrey Lukanov, deputy premier to Bulgaria. Particular attention was devoted to implementation of the decisions adopted during a visit to Poland by a Bulgarian delegation in April 1984 and to the long-term program for economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between the two states. Janusz Obodowski took part in the talks.

The Office of the Council of Ministers: Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski and Andrey Lukanov, deputy premier of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, signed today the protocol for the interim meeting of the chairmen of the Polish-Bulgarian commission for economic, scientific, and technological cooperation.

POLITBURO MEMBERS ATTEND POZNAN TRADE FAIR

LD151921 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Excerpt] On the next to last day of the Poznan International Trade Fair, Polish foreign trade since the opening of the event -- that is, Sunday, 19 June -- has reached Z100 billion, 75 percent of it involving export transactions. 2000 contracts with foreign customers have been signed.

Today the fair was visited by PZPR Central Committee Politburo members Zofia Grzyb, Stanislaw Kalkus, and Albin Siwak. A delegation of the Committee for Standardization of Weights and Measures also viewed the exhibited goods. Official foreign delegations from Iran and Thailand were hosted. The Japanese exhibitors had their national day.

'JOINT STATEMENT' ON TURKISH PRESIDENT'S VISIT

AU140918 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0909 GMT 14 June 85

["Joint statement" on Turkish President Kenan Evren's visit to Romania 11-13 June]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/6/1985 -- As already reported President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Kenan Evren signed on June 13 a joint statement synthetizing [as received] the results of the state visit paid to Romania by the Turkish head of state. We give below its full text.

Joint Statement

Upon the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the president of the Republic of Turkey, Kenan Evren, paid a state visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania, from 11 to 13 June, 1985.

During his stay in Romania, the president of the Republic of Turkey and the members of the Turkish delegation visited industrial and economic units in Bucharest and in Constanta County, as well as sea resorts. A warm reception and cordial welcome were extended to the high guest, reflecting the feelings of esteem and mutual respect existing between the two nations.

During the visit, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and the president of the Republic of Turkey, Kenan Evren, had official talks on the current state of the bilateral relations between the two countries and the possibilities to further promote them, and exchanged views on the international issues of common interest. The talks were conducted in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and sincerity which corresponds to the traditional relations of friendship, good neighbourliness and cooperation between Romania and Turkey.

Participating in the talks were:

From Romania: Ioan Avram, deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Carol Dina, adviser to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Vasile Patilinet, ambassador of Romania in Ankara; Neculaie Harjau, deputy minister of transport and telecommunications; Romulus Neagu, director, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

For Turkey. Vahit Halefoglu, minister of foreign affairs; Ahmet Karaevli, minister of state; Sureyya Yuksel, ambassador on Turkey in Bucharest; Ihsan Pekel, under-secretary, the Ministry of Transport; Ecmel Barutcu, ambassador, deputy under-secretary, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Baki Ilkin, chief of cabinet to the presidency; Ozdem Sanberk, deputy director general of the bilateral Economic Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Dogan Kalfaoglu, deputy director-general of the treaties Department of the Under-Secretariat for Treasury and Foreign Trade; Valim Eralp, head of the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mehmet Gorkay, head of East Europe Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The two presidents expressed their satisfaction at the continuous development of the relations and cooperation between Romania and Turkey in various fields. In this connection, they pointed out the special importance of the top-level contacts which gave new dimensions to the relations between the two countries.

The two presidents expressed their determination to further develop in future the relations of friendship, cooperation and good neighbourliness between Romania and Turkey and to intensify the contacts at various levels on the basis of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, full equality of rights and mutual benefit.

The two presidents expressed their confidence that the promotion of the bilateral relations on good neighbourliness and cooperation between Romania and Turkey was mutually beneficial for both parties, and also contributed to enhancing the good neighbourliness, mutual understanding, cooperation and stability in the Balkans and in Europe as a whole.

The two presidents expressed their satisfaction at the progress marked in recent years in expanding and diversifying the cooperation in the economic, technical, scientific and cultural fields between Romania and Turkey. They agreed on taking further measures with a view to strengthening this cooperation in the interest of the two countries.

The two presidents attached special importance to the promotion of bilateral economic relations. They welcomed the results achieved at the 9th session of the Romanian-Turkish Joint Economic Commission held in Ankara from 6 to 9 May, 1985.

The two parties confirmed their willingness and determination to increase and diversify bilateral trade exchanges befitting the economic potential of the two countries, on a balanced and mutually advantageous basis. It was agreed that the two parties should intensify their efforts to further increase these exchanges. In this context, they emphasized the role of long-term commercial contracts in ensuring stable and long-lasting economic relations. Thus, it was agreed to continue the study of the possibility of concluding a long-term agreement on trade, economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. It was also established that the representatives of the two countries meet periodically and whenever necessary to assess the stage of the economic and commercial exchanges in order to ensure their steady and balanced increase.

Both parties underlined the importance of further strengthening the relations between the chambers of commerce and industry as well as between firms and trade organizations of the two countries. They also stressed the benefits of encouraging reciprocal visits of trade delegations and participation in international exhibitions and fairs.

Both parties expressed their satisfaction at the progress achieved until now in the joint realization of projects in the economic, industrial and technical fields. In this respect they agreed to intensify efforts with a view to further developing the cooperation, on a mutually beneficial basis, especially in such fields as energy, metallurgical and oil industries.

Both parties pointed out the importance of promoting the cooperation in the field of transportation. They expressed their conviction that the development of cooperation in this field would greatly enhance the progress of bilateral economic and commercial relations.

Both parties agreed to promote and organize contacts between the relevant authorities with the aim of an active utilization of the Danube-Black Sea Canal.

Both parties expressed their satisfaction at the fact that the Constanta-Trabzon and Constanta-Istanbul Ro-Ro lines have become operational. They agreed upon accelerating the works for an early opening of a ferryboat line between Constanta and Samsun ports and noted with pleasure the readiness of the competent authorities of the two countries to cooperate for establishing a ferryboat line between Constanta and Istanbul Ports.

Both parties underlined that the regular and efficient operation of these lines would contribute also to a more active utilization of the Danube-Black Sea Canal for the transportation of goods between the two countries and for the goods in transit.

Both parties agreed upon further promoting the cooperation and intensifying contacts between Romania and Turkey in the fields of culture, the arts, science, tourism, radio and television, for a better understanding between the two nations.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Republic of Turkey had a thorough exchange of views on the international situation. They noted with satisfaction the similarity of their views on a wide range of international issues.

The two presidents expressed their deep concern over the gravity of the international situation, the acceleration of the nuclear arms race, persistence of hotbeds of tension and conflicts, interference in internal affairs of other countries, deepening of the gap between developed and developing countries. They stressed the need for all countries to make intensive efforts aimed at eliminating the causes of this situation.

Both parties reiterated their belief that genuine and lasting solutions to all problems in international relations could only be found by peaceful means, through negotiations. In this context, they underlined the vital importance of strict and full implementation of the fundamental principles of respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, non interference in internal affairs, equality of rights and refraining from the threat or use of force in relations among all states.

Both parties stressed the necessity of halting the arms race without delay and of adopting concrete measures to reduce nuclear and conventional weapons aimed at general and complete disarmament. They pointed out that security should be achieved at the lowest possible level of forces.

The two presidents welcomed the Geneva negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States of America concerning nuclear and outer space arms and expressed their hope that these negotiations would lead to positive results. They emphasized that nuclear weapons should be substantially reduced and eventually eliminated from Europe and the world, through balanced, equitable and verifiable agreements under strict and effective international control.

Both parties agreed that reaching agreements on measures of confidence, security and disarmament in Europe required the active participation of all European states.

Both parties reiterated their support for the principles and provisions embodies in the Helsinki Final Act. They stressed that these principles and provisions should be observed fully and in a sustained manner.

The two parties pointed to the necessity of intensifying the efforts in order to reach early positive results at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. They expressed their conviction that agreement on concrete measures of confidence building that could be reached during the conference, would also favourably influence other talks on halting the arms race and achieving disarmament. Both parties stressed also the importance of successful conclusion of the Vienna negotiations.

The two presidents pointed out the importance of turning the Balkans into a region of peace, good neighbourliness, cooperation, mutual confidence and stability, and reiterated their determination to continue their efforts in this direction. They exchanged views on the aspects of achieving this objective, to the benefit of all countries of the region.

The two parties expressed their deep concern about the tension and instability of the situation in the Middle East. They underlined that a global, just and lasting peace in this region can be achieved only through the withdrawal of Israel from all territories occupied since 1967, the solution of the Palestine issue through the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian peoples, including the right to self-determination in accordance with their wishes, and the ensurance of independence and sovereignty of all states in the region.

Expressing their concern over the situation prevailing in Lebanon, both parties reaffirmed their support for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country and called for an undelayed reconciliation of the Lebanese political forces, for the creation of the conditions allowing the Lebanese people to live in peace and tranquility.

The two presidents reiterated their deep concern over the continuation of the war between Iran and Iraq. In this regard they called for an immediate cessation of hostilities and a just and honorable settlement of the conflict acceptable to both parties. They reaffirmed their firm support to all the efforts and initiatives to this end.

The two parties underlined the necessity to undertake decisive measures in order to eliminate completely any form of colonialism and racial discrimination. They declared for supporting the struggle of the Namibian people, under the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] leadership, for the independence of Namibia, for the cessation of the racist and apartheid policy in South Africa.

The two parties expressed their preoccupation with the negative impacts, especially on the developing countries, of the current international economic situation, the rise of protectionism and continuation of uncertainties in the international monetary situation. They underlined the need to solve the problem of the developing countries' foreign debt, to reduce and liquidate the gap between the developed and developing countries, to establish a new international economic order.

They expressed their support for the strengthening of the role and efficiency of the United Nations in maintaining peace and security in the world and promoting international cooperation and solutions to the problems facing the world. They expressed their satisfaction of the good cooperation between the delegations of the two countries at the United Nations as well as in other international bodies and agreed to intensify this cooperation.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Republic of Turkey expressed their satisfaction at their talks and the results of the visit. They noted that it constituted a significant contribution to the further development of the relations and cooperation between the two countries as well as to strengthening the ties of friendship between the Romanian and Turkish peoples.

The president of the Republic of Turkey, Kenan Evren, invited the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu to pay a state visit to Turkey. The inviation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

Nicolae Ceausescu
President of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Kenan Evren
President of the Republic of Turkey

Neptun, June 13, 1985

'BIG PEACE MEETINGS' HELD AGAINST ARMS RACE

AU170800 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0745 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 17/6/1985 -- Big peace meetings keep being staged throughout Romania, in industrial units, in building sites, learning and research institutes, at the call of the National Council of the SDUF [Socialist Democracy and Unity Front]. The participants -- men, women, young and old people - Romanians, Magyars, Germans and other nationalities - express their full adhesion to Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's peace initiatives and actions, and point out that these actions are an expression of the whole people's will to struggle, alongside all the peoples of the world for the cessation of the arms race, for a passage to disarmament measures. During the meetings it was stressed that the tremendous material and human resources wasted for arming should be used for peaceful purposes. The participants in the meetings sent messages to the leaders of the USSR and of the USA and to the Soviet and American delegations in Geneva, calling them to show the necessary political will to reach adequate accords conducive to the elimination of the nuclear danger, the cessation of the arms race on earth and in the outer space and to adopt resolute immediate measures for the resumption of the course towards international detente, cooperation and understanding.

BRIEFS

INCREASED COAL OUTPUT -- Bucharest AGERPRES 10/6/1985 -- Workers of various coal fields in Romania announce that in the first half of the year they have made up for the arrears caused by a hard winter and also turned out important amounts of coal in excess of the plan. The miners of Bihor extracted 150,000 tons of lignite over the planned figures thus holding the first place in the emulation drive. Those working in the Rovinari coal field offered to the national economy an extra volume of 175,000 tons of steam coal. Since the beginning of the year the miners of the Jiu Valley extracted nearly 3.8 million tons of coking and steam coal, the largest quantity ever extracted over such an interval. Remarkable results have been achieved in the coal field of Motru as well: 35,000 tons of lignite in excess of the plan provisions. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0954 GMT 10 Jun 85 AU]

NEW WATERPOWER STATIONS -- Bucharest AGERPRES 6/6/1985 -- The first waterpower stations are to be put into operation in Hunedoara County this year. From Mount Retezat to Hateg eleven hydroelectric plants are being built on the Riul Mare. By the end of this year the waterpowerstations of Clopotiva and Ostrovu Mic start to operate generating a total power of nearly 365 MW. The building of waterpower plants on inland rivers has been a major guideline of Romania's energy policy. Such rivers as the Bistrita (13 waterpower stations -- 247 MW), the Arges (18 waterpower plants -- over 500 MW), the Olt (29 waterpower stations -- 1,200 MW) and smaller ones have been harnessed so far. The national programme for the development of hydrographic basins provides for a higher utilization index of the water potential -- from 30 per cent in 1980 to 65 per cent in 1990. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1129 GMT 7 Jun 85 AU]

SERBIA DEFINES FOREIGN EXCHANGE BILLS' POSITION

AU151601 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Jun 85

[V. Rupar report]

[Text] The "opinion" of the SR of Serbia Assembly on the draft federal bills that regulate economic relations with foreign countries was distilled, at the session of the executive council yesterday, into four points. First, Serbia accepts the texts of the bills as a basis for harmonization of views (therefore, there is no new draft bill that this republic may propose). Second, regarding the manner in which foreign exchange will be handled, Serbia believes that the Federal Executive Council [FEC] (the proposer of the bills) has stopped half way, offering through unclear provisions another regionalization of foreign exchange, this time in the banks.

Third, is the problem of the dinar rate of exchange. The FEC proposed -- again not clearly -- that the rate be determined according to the demand and supply of foreign exchange in the current balance of payments situation. The delegation of Serbia will propose in the SFRY Assembly that both relative price levels and differences in currency relations be taken into consideration. The position of exporters in exchange allocations [rezimska prava] is the last point the delegation of Serbia will try to supplement. Exporters must have priority when reproduction requirements are being determined. When the adjustment of socially recognized reproduction requirements takes place, their import quotas must not be reduced, especially not for those exporters who export more than they import.

The session of the executive council yesterday, the second on the same subject within 4 days, lasted 20 minutes.

DIZDAREVIC CONFERS WITH GENEVA UN OFFICIALS

LD152203 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Geneva, 15 Jun (TANJUG) -- Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic, who the day before yesterday delivered a speech at the disarmament conference, has had meetings with executive secretaries and directors of the most important organizations and UN specialized agencies headquartered in Geneva.

During the federal secretary's talks, the importance of all aspects of multilateral cooperation within the framework of these organizations was stressed. Also pointed out was the need to consolidate the UN and its organizations and agencies, as well as the need to enhance their contribution to consolidating peace and security in the world, and especially to the solution of the many problems the developing countries are facing today.

Raif Dizdarevic also spoke to Yugoslav citizens working in international organizations and specialized agencies in Geneva.

CAPE VERDE PRESIDENT ENDS VISIT 15 JUNE

LD151452 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1033 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 15 Jun (TANJUG) -- This morning Aristides Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde, left Belgrade at the end of a 3-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

A formal departure ceremony with highest honors was organized at Belgrade airport. After the national anthems had been played, Pereira inspected the honor guard and bid farewell to Yugoslav officials present at the airport. The president of the Republic of Cape Verde was seen off by Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency; Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia; Zdravko Ciric, vice-president of the SFRY Assembly; Borisav Srebric, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council; and other officials.

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM AUSTRIAN VISIT

Final Talks Held

LD141652 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1510 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Vienna, June 14 (TANJUG) -- The Assembly of Yugoslavia delegation's visit to Austria has given a fresh impetus to the expansion of the two countries' good-neighbourly cooperation which is marked by full respect for differences in their internal systems. This was stated by President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Ilijaz Kurtesi and President of the Austrian Parliament Anton Benya during their final round of talks here today.

Kurtesi and Benya noted that cooperation between Yugoslavia and Austria is also developing successfully at the multilateral level in the framework of the interparliamentary union and the group of neutral and nonaligned countries.

Kurtesi and Benya consider that a constructive approach should be found to resolving open questions in bilateral relations, including unbalanced trade, the position of Yugoslav migrant workers and Austria's unfulfilment of Article Seven of the State Treaty which relates to minority rights.

Kurtesi underscored that Yugoslavia appreciates Austria's understanding and support for the endeavours to resolve its foreign debt problems.

The Yugoslav delegation will have talks today with Austrian Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz.

Returns to Belgrade

LD150929 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0741 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jun (TANJUG) -- The talks the Yugoslav parliamentary delegation held in Austria were very useful and will contribute to the further promotion of the already sound cooperation between the two countries. This was stated today by Ilijaz Kurtesi, SFRY Assembly president, on his return to Belgrade at the end of an official visit to Austria. Ilijaz Kurtesi headed a Yugoslav parliamentary delegation that paid a 5-day visit to Austria at the invitation of Anton Benya, president of the Austrian Parliament.

"Our parliamentary delegation paid a return visit to the Austrian parliamentarians, whose delegation visited Yugoslavia 2 years ago," Kurtesi told journalists soon after his arrival at Topcider railway station. Kurtesi said that during the visit to Austria, the Yugoslav delegation met with its host, President of the Austrian Parliament Anton Benya, and with President of the Republic Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, Chancellor Fred Sinowatz, and Minister for Foreign Affairs Leopold Gratz.

In the talks, Kurtesi stressed, both sides agreed that the development of relations between Yugoslavia and Austria is proceeding very favorably. We talked about possible ways of promoting cooperation in the economic and political sphere and in other areas of mutual interest where, it was agreed, great opportunities exist for developing bilateral cooperation. We also exchanged views on the activities of neutral Austria and nonaligned Yugoslavia, and relations in Europe and in the world in general.

Referring to some outstanding issues in relations between the two countries related to national minorities, Kurtesi said that it was agreed during the talks that only through concerted efforts and involvement could these issues be settled and relations between the two countries in this field improved.

"I think that the visit will make a specific contribution to the development of cooperation between our countries and for that reason, contacts at all levels should be continued so that potential problems and difficulties in this sphere can be successfully removed," Kurtesi concluded.

RADIO RESPONDS TO BABIC'S SPEECH TO CROATIA LC CC

AU162129 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 16 Jun 85

[From the "Sunday at 10" program: Bratislav Milanovic feature on the speech given by writer Goran Babic at the Croatia LC Central Committee session held in Zagreb on 11 June]

[Excerpts] Speaking at the Croatia LC Central Committee session recently, Goran Babic attacked the Yugoslav Writers Association Congress, seeing in it, as in a mirror, the picture of the current situation in Yugoslav society. We would not have mentioned this personal plea of Babic's -- he said himself that it was personal -- had it not openly imputed political blindness to the entire LC. Some of his other allusions require serious reflection.

[Begin Babic recording] There are, therefore, some who seek and find similarities between this situation and the atmosphere in Hungary before 1956 and also those who find the comparison with the situation in the CSSR on the eve of the invasion of troops of, quote, fraternal armies and so on. People use history in conformity with their own projections of the future, which will not, however, come as some kind of fatum [Latin word used] irrespective of any desire or act of ours. In this connection one can interpret my speech at the congress as one in the series of those voices that will not and cannot agree with the current and existing attack of the right wing against the whole Yugoslav spiritual territory. As long as it is at all possible, we will wage intellectual battles and confront the new fascism using our only weapon: the force of arguments. This could also be seen in a certain way and even felt at this congress. Irrespective of the right wing's numerous votes, synchronization of moves, and applause, the arguments of the left wing were not booed nor disdained. They were simply avoided, completely ignored -- in accordance with the usual nature of fascism -- but they were stated at that place and in the face of the enemy.

If one can talk about intellectual dignity and moral courage, then these attributes belonged to communists this time. We did experience a defeat and what won was liveliness -- something that the right wing jargon calls democracy -- but its victory was bitter and acrid, without the expected glory and triumph. Being built on the biological disappearance of a generation, on the opportunism of a part of the political leadership, and finally, on the cowardice of a large part of the younger and youngest generations, this victory cannot last long, nor can its anticommunist platform, being as it is, have any chance of lasting longer and existing during a longer period. [end recording]

Is that which Babic considers neofascism expressed at the congress really the writers' demands that self-managing principles be implemented more consistently, that greater care be taken about presenting our culture abroad? For that also contributes to the affirmation of self-managing Socialist Yugoslavia, to the prevention of the division and Balkanization of culture in Yugoslavia, and to stopping the processes of atomization and statization of society, which have their undeniable consequences in the country's economic, cultural and political life. Can Goran Babic recall at least one important political meeting at which the most responsible Yugoslav politicians failed to speak about those problems in a similar way?

A thesis was launched prior to the congress that in its proceedings the left wing would be defeated. The sources of this foreboding are unkown to us. It turned out that wirters expressed their unquestioning orientation toward self-managing socialism. There was perhaps an exaggerated harshness in some speeches, but there was nothing like anti-communism or nationalism -- if one excludes the sadly isolated Redjep Cosja -- and nothing like unitarian pretensions.

At the Croatia LC Central Committee session Branko Puharic has already replied to Babic's speech. Puharic was later joined by Rene Lovrencic, who condemned such a political attack. We, however, are interested in knowing what the intention of this man -- who is concerned about Yugoslavia's destiny and reproaches the LC for its absolute impotence -- was when he mentioned the situation in Hungary in 1956 and in the CSSR in 1968 prior to the invasion of fraternal troops.

It is said that such sentences come from an LC member, Goran Babic, who is also a prominent political worker. On the other hand, it is natural that he remained alone in his personal intellectual and political confusion. This country's communists do not need the help that he proffers to the LC in unmasking an alleged counterrevolution.

USSR'S MARCHUK ARRIVES ON 16 JUNE FOR CEMA TALKS

LD161226 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1059 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jun (TANJUG) -- Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the All-Union State Committee for Science and Technology, arrived in Belgrade today. He will attend the 32d session of the CEMA Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation 17-19 June. As a guest of the Federal Executive Council Marchuk will stay in our country until 22 June.

MACEDONIA SAWP ELECTS PRESIDENT, OTHERS

LD142125 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1817 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Summary] Skopje, 14 Jun (TANJUG) -- At its electoral session today the Macedonia Republic SAWP Conference elected Burhan Ademi of Albanian nationality to be the new president of the Macedonia Republic SAWP Conference with a 1-year mandate; Zivko Vasilevski was elected secretary of the Macedonia Republic SAWP Conference with a 2-year mandate; Mirjana Goseva was reelected president of the Macedonian conference for the social position and activity of women.

S&T COOPERATION PROGRAM SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

LD142224 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2002 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, June 14 (TANJUG) -- A programme of Yugoslav-Romanian Cooperation in Science and Technology up to 1990 was signed here today.

The programme provides for a considerable increase in this cooperation, particularly in chemistry, physics, machine-building, electronics and agriculture.

The programme was signed by Director of the Yugoslav Institute for International Scientific, Education, Cultural and Technical Cooperation Miljenko Zrelec and by First Deputy President of the Romanian National Council for Science and Technology Ion Ursu.

TRADE COORDINATION TALKS WITH PPR CONCLUDE

LD152356 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Polish-Yugloslav talks on coordination of main directions for economic cooperation and trade exchange in 1986-1990 have ended in Belgrade. It was decided that mutual supplies of goods can increase by about 60 percent in the coming 5-year period. Cooperation in the sphere of electronics, engine, agriculture, and construction machinery industries is anticipated.

OFFICIALS PREPARE FOR USSR COOPERATION SESSION

LD141805 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0940 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Jun (TANJUG) -- Borislav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] and chairman of the Yugoslav side in the intergovernmental Yugloslav-Soviet Committee for Economic, Technical, and Scientific Cooperation, today received Gennadiy Zhuravlev, deputy chairman of the Soviet side of the mixed committee.

The prolonged, cordial and friendly talks, which were also attended by Jernaj Jan, member of the FEC and deputy chairman of the Yugoslav side of the mixed committee, focused on some issues related to Yugoslav-Soviet economic cooperation and on preparations for the 23d regular session of the mixed committee due in Belgrade on 18 June.

BELORUSSIA SSR DELEGATION DISCUSSES RELATIONS

AU151602 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Jun 85 p 6

[Text] Belgrade -- Zdravko Ciric, vice president of the SFRY Assembly, has received a delegation of the Belorussia SSR headed by Ivan Polyakov, chairman of the supreme soviet presidium of this Soviet republic. The Belorussia parliamentary delegation is visiting our country as a guest of the Assembly of the SR of Slovenia.

In the talks, both sides made a positive assessment of the state of bilateral relations and cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR and stressed their resolve to deepen and expand them further. In this connection it was pointed out that parliamentary meetings of representatives of the republics of the two countries also contribute to the deepening and further development of such relations. The vice president of the SFRY Assembly acquainted his guests with the structure and powers of the SFRY Assembly as well as with the most important issues now being considered by the Assembly.

Talks Held in Slovenia

LD142158 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1801 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Ljubljana, 14 Jun (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium led by Ivan Yevteyevich Polyakov, chairman of the Belorussia SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, this evening ended its official visit to the SR of Slovenia, which lasted several days.

Prior to the delegation's departure, Polyakov and his host, Vinko Hafner, president of the Republic Assembly of the SR of Slovenia, issued a press statement. In the statement they stressed the usefulness of the visit for the further promotion of cooperation between the SR of Slovenia and the Belorussia SSR. The contacts between representatives of the two republics, which have been in progress for several years and which take place within the framework of Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation, have yielded useful results in economic cooperations, science, culture, and other spheres. Ivan Polyakov and Vinko Hafner advocated contacts between representatives of the two republics being expanded to other spheres to improve cooperation between the two republics. The contacts between the Slovenia and Belorussia Academies of Sciences and Art were cited as an example of successful cooperation.

STATISTICS ON INCREASING ALCOHOLISM CITED

LD162126 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1201 GMT 16 Jun 85

["Alcoholics -- Well-Protected and Increasingly Numerous" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 16 Jun (TANJUG) -- "One too many" is bringing more and more patients into the hospital. This is borne out by recently published comparative statistics on treatment in Yugoslav hospitals in 1983 and 1969. According to these statistics, dependence has jumped 10 places on the list of most frequent diagnoses, from 17th to 7th. Two years ago 34,980 beds were reserved for these patients in the country's health institutions.

There are no precise figures in the SFRY on the extent of drug addiction. Assessments differ, but the figure of 600,000-700,000 alcoholics is considered the most probable. Fifteen liters of pure alcohol per capita are consumed annually, which puts us at the very top of the list in Europe.